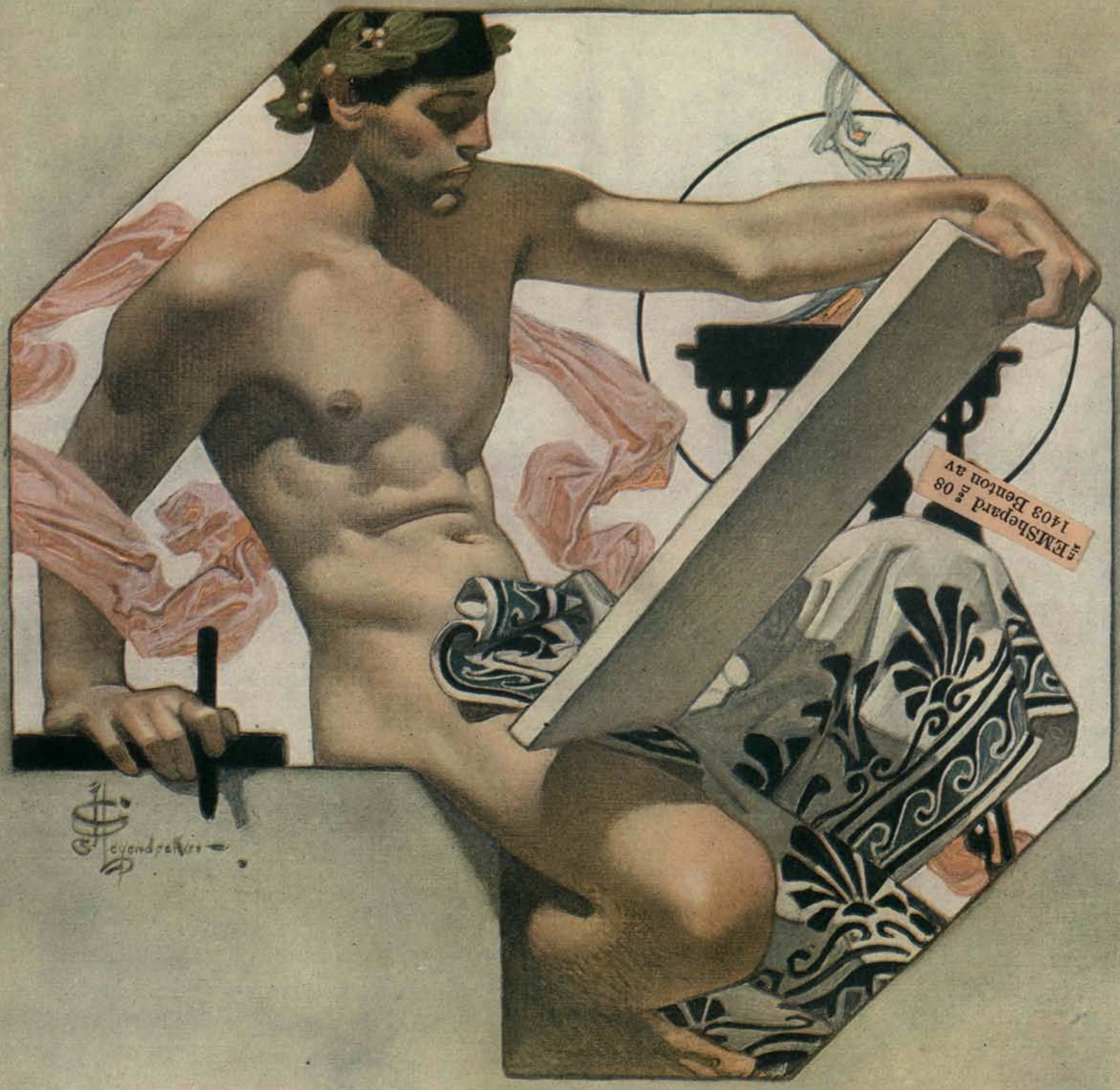
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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VOL. XXXVII., NO. 9 NEW YORK, AUGUST 29, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 958

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NEGRO PROBLEM BECOMING NATIONAL

THE increased number of lynchings in the South, which recently aroused a rather extended discussion in the Northern press on the possibility of a reaction toward lawlessness in this particular field, has been thrown into a decided contrast by the sudden outburst of the race riots in Springfield, Ill. The number of lynchings which led up to the Northern atrocity are, however, appalling. Within the last sixty days twenty-five negroes have been lynched in different parts of the United States. There were 60 lynchings in the first seven months of 1908, as contrasted with 66 in 1905, 68 in 1906, and 54 in 1907. To augment this list the Springfield records add three more lynching outrages, three deaths from various forms of mob violence, and seventy odd wounded, not to mention the dozens of houses looted and burned in the negro quarter. To put the history of the Springfield outbreak in brief, the rioting was precipitated by a criminal assault, the negro reported to have committed the crime being captured and put into a cell adjoining that of another negro being held for the same crime. On Friday, the 14th, a mob assembled at the jail and demanded both prisoners. The negroes were removed to a neighboring city by a clever ruse, and the mob, becoming infuriated, started on a wild round of murder, looting, and burning which required almost six thousand of the State militia, a Gatling-gun company, and the combined efforts of the police and fire departments to quell after two days of the most appalling outrages. The most regrettable feature of the rioting is the fact that the mob's vengeance was wreaked entirely upon persons guilty of no offense.

Not even Mr. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate for President, escaped the rioters' fury. While making a political speech in the city he was stoned for protecting negro refugees who took shelter behind him on the platform. "No candidate for President can match the splendid advertisement of that heroic stand before a murderous mob," says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, adding the belief that "Mr. Roosevelt would have given his ears for it when he was running for office."

The comment of the press upon the Springfield race war has been unusually condemnatory and to the point. The Northern press, which have been more or less critical and judicial in their attitude toward the Southern race question, have stept down from their more dignified position to wield the policeman's club with vigor and determination, while the newspapers from below the Mason and Dixon line, with the air of specialists upon the subject, are busy adjusting their critical glasses and noting results. The reflections of the Southern press have, however, been singularly free from bitterness and caustic comment. "This is not the time for the interchange of epithets or harsh words," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, continuing thus:

"We of the South can well afford to neglect the opportunity afforded to return in kind the ill-natured thrusts of Northern writers who practise and advocate social equality, and Republican politicians who pander to the black voter. Neither of these represent the best thought of the North nor voice the sentiment of the great majority of Northern people. Sectional prejudice may be brushed to one side, and the question at last be considered dispassionately and upon its merits."

Three phases of the Springfield riots come in for the more serious consideration of the Southerners: the Northern rioters' indiscriminate killing of the innocent negroes, the attitude of the Northern laboring class on negro competition, and the gradual nationalization of the negro problem. In reviewing the first of these the Mobile *Register* voices the characteristic sentiments of the section thus:

"A Southern mob confines its attentions strictly to the guilty or supposed-to-be guilty; all other negroes are safe, and go about their business as usual. There may be racial animosity down here, but not enough of it to incite the mob to general violence. The reason is that Southerners know the negroes, and are aware that there are good negroes and a few bad ones; whereas all negroes look alike to the Northern whites, and if the Northerners dislike any they dislike all of them."

"In a sense," says the Charleston *News and Courier*, "there is greater excuse for the Northern mob, . . . race prejudice being reenforced and white-heated" by cheap negro labor competition. To quote:

"The Northern laboring man hates and fears the negro as a competitor. He resents the coming of the negro, willing to live in a hovel and to do a day's work for half the wage that the white man demands. In the South, the white carpenter works on a building by the negro's side and is accustomed to it. The negro laborers outnumber him so greatly and the habit is so old that he does not oppose the negro's presence. He is jealous of the entrance of the negro into a trade that has been reserved to the whites, and the opening of a white factory to negro labor excites him and drives him to violence. In the North nearly all the trades are reserved to the whites, hence all the negroes are eyed with suspicion. Vaguely knowing that the negro threatens his industrial position, the white man's rage is kindled by a little fire in Springfield; the Northern mob can not and does not endure the half that the potential Southern mob bears with comparative equanimity every day."

The Atlanta *Constitution*, which pauses to compare the Atlanta riot with the Springfield outbreak, finds less to censure in the indiscriminate murder of the Northern mob when it is compared with the precedent established in its own city. *The Constitution*

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thus supports the opinion that the race question has developed into national proportions:

"The conditions which confront the country, arising from the presence of widely different and unsympathetic races, are not sectional, but national.

"The spirit which, under certain circumstances, calls forth such mob uprisings, is not an Atlanta spirit, nor a Georgia spirit, nor a Southern spirit, as some of our misguided critics have sought to make it; it is the bursting of a human passion untutored to restraint.

"And that human passion, in varying degrees, susceptible to erupting forces, may be found anywhere between the poles.

"The better element, the law-loving and law-abiding citizens, both in Springfield and Atlanta, frowned upon those outbursts and lent their influence and efforts to the authorities in crushing them out.

"But that does not remove the fact that they occurred and that racial differences, capped by the most horrible of all crimes, were responsible for them.

"Cosmopolitan New York has had to contend with similar upheavals, and no place where the conditions are present, from ocean to ocean, is exempt.

"If, therefore, our somewhat persistent critics will continue to apply themselves to the problem of racial harmony and discord, the time has come, we think, when, in all good conscience, they should study and discuss it from the national, the only proper, viewpoint. Human passions are not sectional, it matters not what may arouse them. Cause and effect are unvaried by position, and the one follows the other, as the night the day, whether it be in Maine or California, in Michigan or Mississippi."

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM DONEGAN,

The aged negro who was lynched supposedly because of his marriage to a white woman.

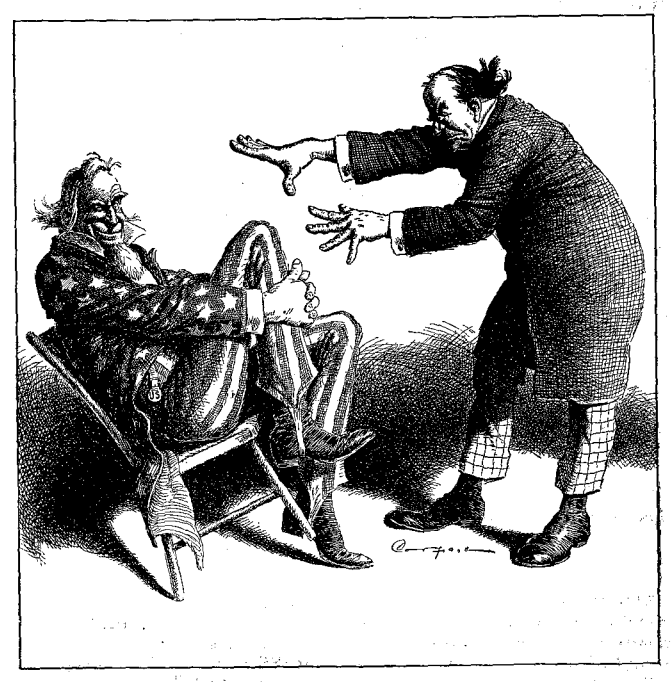
As to the prevention and remedy of these racial conditions, the editorial writers offer various solutions. We must "lift the ignorant and vicious of whatever race to a higher plane," is the commendable offering of the Augusta *Chronicle*. "The remedy for race antagonism is the distribution and diffusion of the negroes fairly and impartially throughout the Union," says the New Orleans *Picayune*. Eliminate the negro from the political horizon, is the sentiment of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. Keeping the negro home in the South and gradually educating him along right lines, the Nashville *Banner* believes the only solution; while the Richmond *News-Leader*, drawing its conclusions directly from the Springfield atrocities, says in part:

"Here in the South we have a vital interest in the outcome. We are establishing a public sentiment against lynching and violence to negroes and seem to be making progress toward the time when lynching may be regarded and punished as murder. If, however, in a center of Northern civilization this abominable and open lynching is permitted to go unpunished, the efforts of the friends of law and order in this section will be hampered seriously.

"As from the worst evils and direct misfortunes good may come, we hope one of the results of this affair will be to widen and deepen the conviction that separation of the white and negro races is absolutely necessary for the well-being of both. It seems to us that when in a community like Springfield such a fierce outburst of race hatred is possible, whites and blacks alike must be imprest with the conviction that the two races never can live

THE PHOTOGRAPHER—"How do you expect me to take a moving picture of that?"

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



A DIFFICULT SUBJECT FOR THE HYPNOTIST.

—Cory in *Harper's Weekly*.

"NOTHING DOING."

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together in the same country on terms of equality and at peace. We have been going on the forty-three years since the war trying to delude ourselves into the belief that with education, association, and experience harmony would come. Here before us is a vivid and fearful illustration of the fact that after it all, when provocation comes, white hatred for the negro and negro hatred

GUARDING HOMES IN THE NEGRO QUARTER.
Members of the First Regiment, Illinois Militia, on duty during the riots.

for the white man blaze forth even more fiercely than ever. Because the negro is in the minority and the weaker and always in such cases the chief sufferer, it is in his interest especially that separation should be considered very seriously and presently made a reality."

THE FIGHT FOR THE DOUBTFUL STATES

THE Republican papers are jubilant over two recent straws that are taken to show that the political winds are blowing up a gale that will pile the November snowdrifts deeply and impassably across the road from Nebraska to the White House. The first straw came two weeks ago in the shape of a declaration from the Baltimore *Sun* in favor of Taft. "It is the judgment of *The Sun*," it said, "that the material welfare of the people of the United States—industrial and financial—would be promoted to a greater degree by the election of Mr. Taft than by the election of Mr. Bryan; that their rights would be safeguarded as carefully by Mr. Taft as by Mr. Bryan." This declaration by a paper of such influence puts Maryland in the Republican column, in the opinion of the Republican editors, and their opinion is corroborated by an important Democratic paper in a neighboring State, the Richmond *News-Leader*, which says:

"After teetering on the fence since the national conventions met the Baltimore *Sun* yesterday came out for Taft, announcing its position in a leading editorial article. This leaves the Democrats without a single important newspaper representative in Maryland and probably cinches that State as hopelessly Republican. Notwithstanding its several remarkable follies, *The Sun* retains a very considerable following in the city and State. In fact, if Virginia was not sure we would apprehend serious results in the Valley of Virginia, where the Baltimore newspapers are taken, read, and followed extensively.

"We believe that the loss of Maryland by the Democrats will be offset by the gain of West Virginia, where the Republicans are split and Mr. Bryan's friends are more united, enthusiastic, and aggressive than they have been in twelve years."

The other straw is the declaration by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) that Bryan is losing strength in the West. To quote this remarkable statement:

"News from the West, from all the country west of the Ohio River, gives ample evidence that in every State of that vast region the Republican party has divorced itself from the element in its ranks that opposed or failed to heartily approve of the policies of President Roosevelt. The bold utterances, the loud criticisms, the abuse and revilings by politicians and representatives of business interests have suddenly ceased as against those policies, backed as they now are by the party's candidate, the party indorsement, popular approval, magnificent crops, and a renewal of prosperity.

"It is difficult for an onlooker to see how the Democrats can gain Republican votes in the West under these conditions. Their chance was there three months ago, but the Republican new alliance surely is now a barrier. Mr. Bryan can offer no greater inducements than are now offered upon the bargain-counter of the Republican party in the West. Not an important radical Republican leader has bolted his party. Why should he under such favorable conditions to radical ideas? Not an important conservative Republican can leave, for all other doors are closed to him.

"It does not look so favorable to the Democrats in the West as it did one month ago, a fortnight ago, or a week ago."

Turning now to the other side of the case, we find Secretary Garfield quoted in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) as admitting that hard work will be needed to save Colorado from the Democrats, and that Montana is in doubt. The New York *Sun*, which is supporting the Republican ticket, reports that in Indiana and Wisconsin "conditions look bad for the Taft candidacy," and many papers express the opinion that the bitter fight within the ranks of the Republican party in West Virginia may also turn that State over to the Democrats.

The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.), which is considered the most authoritative Bryan paper in Nebraska, with the exception of Mr. Bryan's own weekly, replies to the editorial of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus:

"Our Cincinnati contemporary never blundered into a sadder mistake. It has reached a conclusion directly contrary to fact.

"The plain truth, as it is known to every reasonably close observer of political conditions in the West, is that Mr. Bryan's candidacy is to-day much stronger than it was the week of his nomination, and is growing stronger every day.

"Another plain truth, a corollary to the first, is that the radical, progressive Republicans of the West are to-day more kindly inclined to Mr. Bryan, and in larger numbers, than it was thought possible they would be when 'Roosevelt won' at Chicago and Taft was placed in nomination.

"The reasons are not far to seek, nor difficult to detect when found.

"1. President Roosevelt has instilled into Western Republicans

THE SITE OF THE DONEGAN LYNCHING.
William Donegan was hanged to the small tree at the reader's right.

a profound dislike for 'predatory wealth' and enmity for the great industrial trusts. These same Republicans now see every leader of predatory wealth, and all the trust influence in the country, lined up solidly back of Mr. Taft.

"2. They know more about Schoolcraft Sherman, Taft's running mate, now than they did the day of his nomination.

"3. They see men like Sheldon, Boise Penrose, Frederick W.

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Upham, and their like in charge of the financing of the Republican campaign. They know what that means; where the Republican funds are to come from. Their knowledge is made the surer by the refusal of Mr. Taft and his managers to promise to disclose, before election, the source of their campaign funds.

"4. They noted, with keenest interest, that the railroads made reduced rates and ran numerous excursions to the Taft notification, and exacted full rates and did everything in their power to discourage the attendance at the Bryan notification.

"5. Their commendation has been won by Mr. Bryan's unqualified pledge that, if he is elected, he will call immediately a special session of Congress to act on the popular election of Senators and the other so-called 'La Follette planks' of the Denver platform, which were brutally turned down at Chicago.

"6. That plank of the Denver platform which declares for a guaranty of bank deposits appeals to them every day with increasing force.

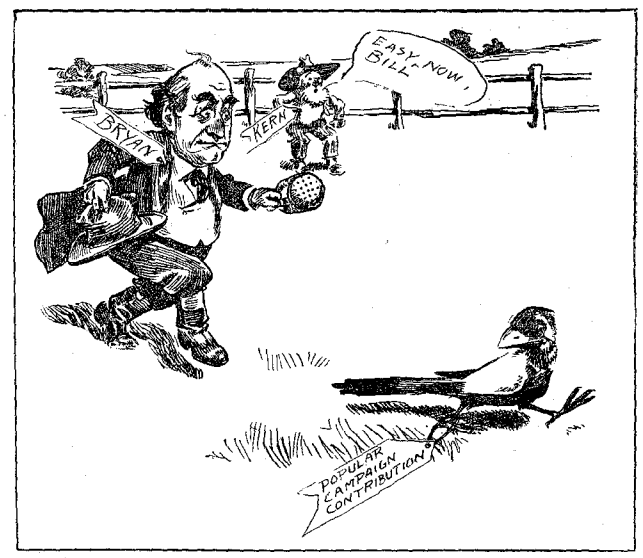
"7. Senator La Follette has been addressing Chautauqua assemblies daily throughout the West since the conventions, speaking to immense audiences; in every speech he has lauded Bryan, been silent as to Taft, and held Republican Senators and Congressmen up to public scorn and detestation.

"8. Senator La Follette is but one of the instrumentalities through which Western Republicans have been aroused to a white heat of anger over the record made by the last session of Congress, strongly Republican in both its branches.

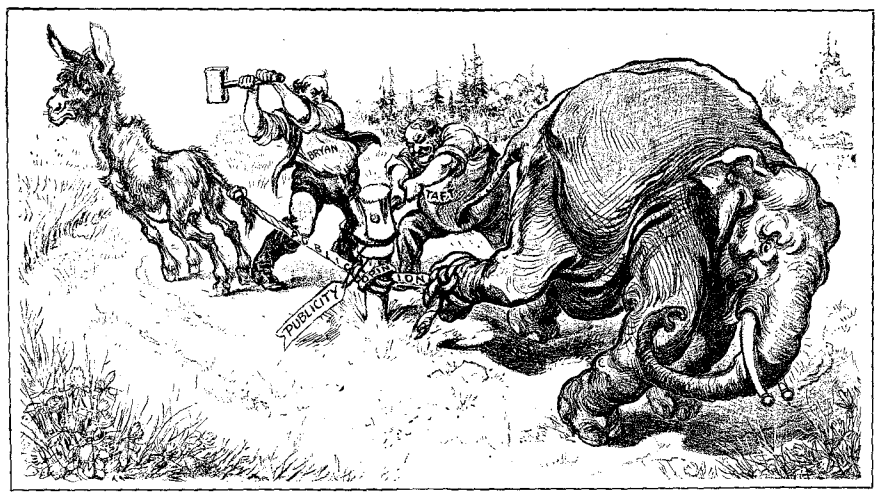
"9. Western Republicans are by a large majority for tariff reform and the 'Iowa idea,' and the more they study the platforms and the attitude of the candidates, the more they incline to the Democratic position.

"In Nebraska, to take a specific example, it is doubtful if there is a single precinct which has not its Republican voters who have openly declared for Bryan. Almost every Bryan club that is organized is made up of from 5 to 20 per cent., and in some instances more, of such voters. Preliminary polls, made carefully and conscientiously, indicate a larger majority for Bryan in 1908 than he had in 1896.

"And, as we have said, Bryan strength is growing; it shows every indication of continuing to grow. In this respect it differs materially from what was true in his two former campaigns. The Republicans are distinctly on the defensive. They can not beat a charge. They have nothing with which to frighten or delude the voters, as they had in 1896 and 1900. Their campaign, to date, consists in iterating and reiterating the idea that Taft is as good a Bryan man as Bryan is himself. That kind of a fight isn't winning and can't win. The people, when it comes to such a choice, prefer the original and genuine to the second-hand, imitation article."



HAVEN'T CAUGHT HIM YET.
—From the Paterson *Call*.



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AND THE GREEN GRASS GROWS ALL 'ROUND.
—Keppler in *Puck*.

TAFT SAYS HITCHCOCK HAS A WONDERFUL GRASP.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

THE MONEY QUESTION OF 1908.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON AS A THIRD-TERMER

THE stampede of the Minnesota Democratic Convention to Governor Johnson, and his acceptance of the nomination for the third time, after repeated and definite statements of his unwillingness to run, have put a new face on the political situation in Minnesota. The possibility that Governor Johnson will again make a "Democratic State out of a Republican stronghold" adds significance, in a Presidential year, to what might ordinarily be considered a merely local problem, and the press is not slow to discover the importance of the move in Minnesota to the national campaign. As the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) puts it:

"The desire of the Minnesota Democrats to have Governor Johnson as their candidate is easily understood. He was elected four years ago, when the State gave a large majority for Roosevelt, and was triumphantly reelected two years later. His popularity apparently continued to increase, and it is thought that he can be once more elected, even in a Presidential year, and that his candidacy may possibly help to carry the State for Bryan.

"Governor Johnson's unwillingness to be a candidate a third time

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is equally explicable. He probably is not confident of repeating his success of 1904, nor is he especially anxious to aid in the election of Bryan. He preferred to keep out of the fight, being young enough to wait for future opportunities."

"As a getter of Republican votes Governor Johnson is without an equal in his own party," says the New York *Post* (Ind.), and the New York *World* (Dem.) likewise exhibits pardonable enthusiasm over the man it urged for the Presidential nomination. We read:

"Governor Johnson could not decline the renomination conferred upon him with so much enthusiasm by the Democrats of Minnesota. He wished to retire, but the mandate of his party was imperative.

"It has been said that Mr. Johnson's disinclination to be a candidate this year was due to his fear of defeat and the belief that failure now would militate against his Presidential aspirations. No doubt this does him an injustice.

"A Democrat who can carry Minnesota twice in succession, who has a fine record of genuine public service, who has been content to advocate and to practise true democracy, and whose fellow-citizens will not permit him to abandon public life, will be heard from again, whether he wins at the polls this year or not."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), however, viewing the situation from a different standpoint and agreeing with the Boston *Journal* (Rep.) in its statement "that it would be extravagant to expect that Governor Johnson could overturn the State and throw its electoral vote for Bryan this year," remarks:

"The action of the stampeded Democratic State Convention in renominating him is doubtless to the Governor a gratifying proclamation of his supposed political strength. But it will hardly be denied, we suppose, even in his own State, that he enters upon an arduous campaign under somewhat embarrassing conditions. Last Monday, having called the newspaper representatives into his office for that purpose, he told them that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances and would not accept a nomination if it were given him, and then said, with his accustomed plainness and decisiveness of speech:

"'I have stated my position several times before, and the situation has not changed. Having declared publicly my opposition to a third term for administrative elective offices, I could not possibly accept a nomination now without stultifying myself and without violating my every sense of political propriety.'

"Having, nevertheless, accepted the nomination, Governor Johnson as often as he faces an audience of his fellow-citizens in this campaign must inevitably remind them that in his own opinion he has stultified himself and is continuously violating his every sense of political propriety. That is not an attitude in which a candidate for office appears to the best advantage and is able to make the most effective appeal to intelligent voters."

Governor Johnson himself, in an interview quoted in the New York *Sun*, explains his position in accepting the nomination as follows:

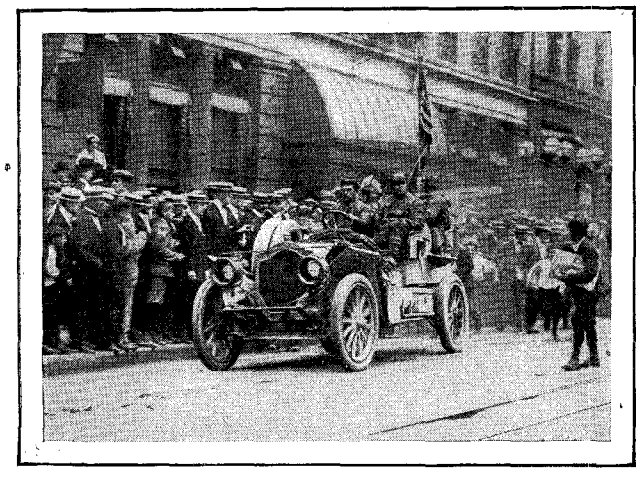
"I feel that there is nothing else for me to do. I sincerely have not sought this nomination, but the party thought otherwise. Of course I appreciate sincerely the high compliment that has been paid me in this third nomination, but the party gave me no chance to withdraw. Had they sent a committee to me I would have declined so positively that there could have been no further doubt as to my position. But the Convention having adjourned without giving me a chance to speak there is only one thing for me to do and that is to accept their decision in preference to my own."

Asked how he would meet the third-term argument in view of his previous declaration, the Governor said that was something he would take up later.

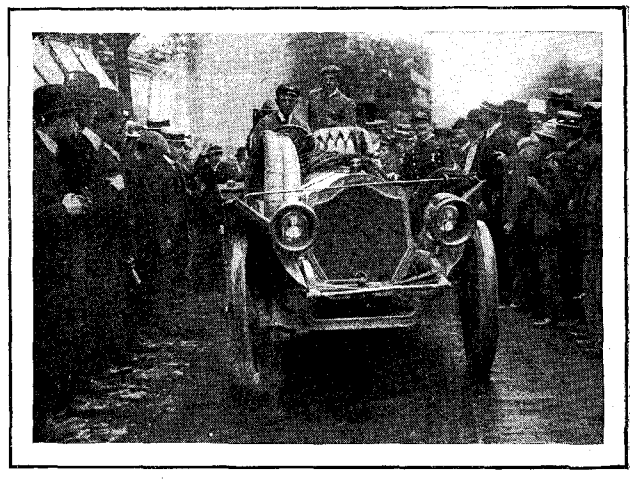
THE PRESIDENT'S VERDICT FOR HUGHES

THE spectacle presented by the New York Republican "machine" in its efforts to avoid renominating Governor Hughes have been highly interesting to the whole country, to judge from the remarks of the press, some of which were quoted in these pages two weeks ago. When the New York delegates returned from the National Convention they are said to have whiled away their time in singing derisive songs and cracking jokes about "Charles the Baptist," and when Mr. Sherman was notified of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency a few days ago it was noted with astonishment by the State press that Governor Hughes had not even been invited to be present. Even President Roosevelt was thought by some to be cherishing a grudge against the Governor because the latter had made caustic comments on the President's effort to help him at the beginning of his administration with "practical" political methods. When the President began to decapitate the Governor's enemies, the Governor declared he wanted no help of that kind, and this snub is said to have alienated the Presidential sympathy.

All this turmoil came to a climax in a conference at Oyster Bay on Thursday of last week at which it was decided that the Governor must be renominated. National Chairman Hitchcock,



THE WELCOME HOME TO NEW YORK.



ENTERING PARIS.

THE CAR THAT WON THE NEW-YORK-PARIS RACE.

The Thomas car, the only American car in this contest, made the run from New York to San Francisco in 42 days, while its nearest competitor, the *Protos* (German) took 65 days to go from New York to Pocatello, Idaho, whence it was shipped by rail to Seattle. The Thomas car then went to Alaska, but finding the roads impassable, the itinerary was changed, and the American car was given 30 days handicap on account of its detour and the shipping of the German car. The cars were then shipped by steamer across the Pacific, traversed Japan, and ran by their own power from Vladivostok to Paris. The *Protos* made this run across Asia and Europe in 65 days, and the Thomas in 70 days, the American car reaching Paris two days after the German car, and thus winning by 28 days. The Italian car, *Zust*, was a bad third, and the three other cars that started failed to finish.

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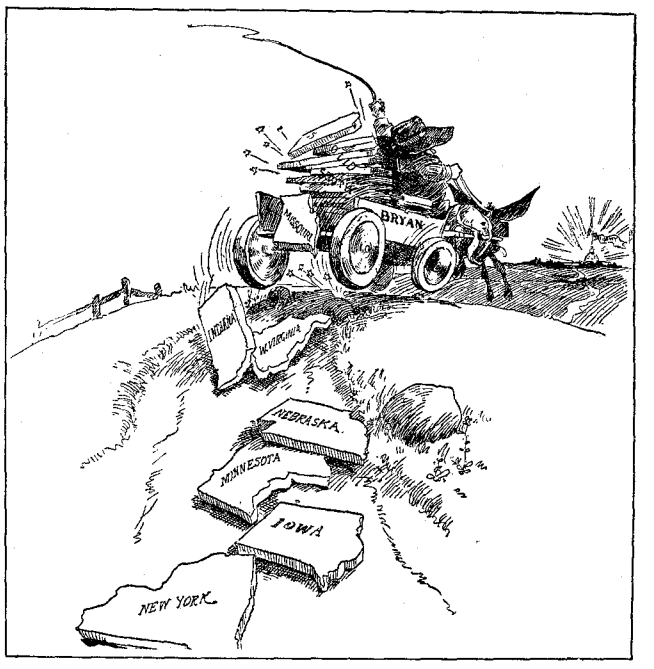
"ONLY THOSE ARE WORTHY TO BE ENTRUSTED WITH LEADERSHIP IN A GREAT CAUSE WHO ARE WILLING TO DIE FOR IT"
Bryan's Speech of Acceptance.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.



THERE'LL BE A SURPRIZE FOR HIM WHEN HE COMES TO LOOK AROUND.
—From the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

REPUBLICAN SKETCHES OF BRYAN.

Vice-Presidential Candidate Sherman, and other leaders went over the situation with the President, and "the consensus of our conference," says Mr. Sherman, "was decidedly favorable to the renomination of Governor Hughes." "No other candidate," he adds, "was discust." His renomination "may now be regarded as a practical certainty," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and this seems to be the general opinion.

An interesting account of the conference at Oyster Bay is given in the New York *Press* (Rep.). The anti-Hughes leaders had a meeting at the Sherman notification, it seems, at which they took Chairman Hitchcock into camp and persuaded him to act as their emissary in laying before the President a final protest against Hughes. He was loaded up with protests from fifty-two of the sixty-one county leaders and with a mass of correspondence against the Governor. This is how he was received, according to the story in *The Press*:

"Republicans in this city learned last night after Hitchcock and Sherman had returned from Oyster Bay that Roosevelt had thrust the anti-Hughes protests and correspondence aside rather angrily and, reverting to his Hughes-renomination order of ten days ago, declared with a lot of emphasis and some pounding of fists on the table in front of him that the New-York leaders were trifling with a situation of the first importance.

"They did not seem to appreciate, the President said, that time was slipping by and that voters were getting impressions and forming views that it would be difficult later to remove from their minds. The impression was going forth, he said, that the Republican organization in New York was repudiating Governor Hughes, and every day's delay in clearing up the situation was filled with peril to the party candidates.

"Roosevelt said he did not care to go over the ground covered in the correspondence which Hitchcock laid before him. He had threshed all that grain out with Hendricks, Parsons, and Barnes when they were in Oyster Bay, and he had gone over the situation phase by phase with State Chairman Woodruff. He knew all that was to be said in opposition to Hughes. The great trouble with the anti-Hughes leaders, Roosevelt said, was that they seemed to think they were arguing a case in court and that all that was necessary was to prove that the Governor had treated the organization shabbily.

"The conduct of the leaders was little short of silly. The party in New York was confronted by conditions that clearly called for the renomination of the Governor. It was not a question whether he deserved a renomination, it was not a question whether he would wreck the State machine if he had two years more in office. There was a present and pressing exigency that forbade the nomination of any other candidate for Governor while a large element in the party, an element whose votes would be needed for Taft on election day, clamored for Hughes and insisted that no other would do as well.

"The President brought the discussion of the Governorship to an end, it was reported, in words to this effect:

"'The leaders don't like Hughes. Of course not, of course not. But the voters seem to like him pretty well, and that is the question we have to consider. It is not why they like him or whether they could not be persuaded to like some other candidate almost as well. The voters, a good portion of them, gentlemen, are crying for the nomination of Governor Hughes.

"'There is also a great deal of opposition, you say. Yes, I know that. I don't underestimate the size of the opposition. But I am convinced that the danger will not come from that direction. Why can not the leaders see it as I do? They must see it. They have got to put the party interests before their personal feelings. Tell them I said they couldn't do it too quickly.'

"The President said that when he decided more than a week ago that there was nothing to do but renominate Hughes he had reached that conclusion after the most thorough consideration. There was nothing that had happened since, nothing in the later anti-Hughes arguments, that altered the situation in any way."

The plight of the "bosses" is sketched as follows by the New York *Sun* (Ind.):

"The Universal Boss has spoken and Governor Hughes will be renominated. The bossikins and bosslets have had to take their medicine. They are justified in making faces. Hughes is not their kind of man. No doubt some of these mean to 'knife' him in the fall. But what else was to be done? Once in a while the people have to be 'placated.' The politicians have to let them have their way. Hughes had to be nominated to save Taft. Hughes will help Taft in every State and not merely in New York. So with a sigh the Universal Boss accepts him.

"Let there be no mistake about the attitude of the Governor and the Universal Boss. The latter takes Hughes because he has to. The Governor is alien to him in temperament and methods. By the simple means of pegging away in the path of his duty, without postures or advertising, making enemies as cheerfully as public men of an opposite type make friends, Governor Hughes has imprest the imagination and now the respect of the community, and

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he has now imposed himself, without terms, upon the Universal Boss.

"Whatever 'magnetic' qualities Governor Hughes may lack, he has a strength which the most sensational and the most successful of American politicians has had to admit and now means to use for national Republican purposes.

"The bosses and the Boss have had to stomach Hughes. They need him in their business. In spite of all the hullabaloo of his opponents, perhaps the people of New York feel that they still need him in theirs.

"At any rate Mr. Taft is a fortunate man."

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), the leading anti-Hughes paper, says depreciatingly of the Oyster-Bay verdict:

"It is but the expression of the opinion of a few men at best.

"They are very influential men, it is true, but their meeting does not do away with the holding of primaries at which delegates are to be elected to a State convention, which in turn nominates the candidate of the party for Governor.

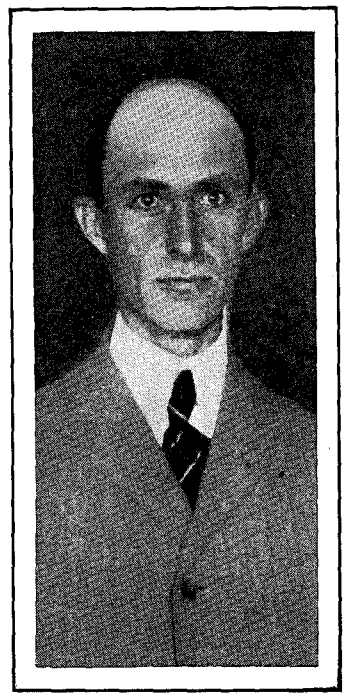
"Charles E. Hughes would be the last man in this State ready to accept a nomination for another term in the office he now holds as a favor or even as a forced gift from the hands of a few men whose action had compelled others not favorable to him and who would defeat his nomination if left to their own free will, to join in the gift.

"A nomination so secured would be very seriously handicapped.

"It would naturally create the impression the whole Republican organization is a fantom sham, something to be used to make the rank and file believe they have always an instrument at hand to enforce their will in the matter of making nomination, when in fact it is a mere theatrical 'property.'

"Now, more than ever, it is necessary the issue be fought out at the primaries and not, as the President put it recently when speaking of the Navy, by striking soft blows. . . . .

"If his nomination is forced on the organization . . . it will feel itself free to maintain its present attitude toward the Governor. On the other hand, if the matter is fairly contested at the primaries and the Governor wins he will have the warrant of the Republican masses to write his own platform and, should he be elected, to carry it into full execution."



WILBUR WRIGHT,

Who has been demonstrating his machine in France.

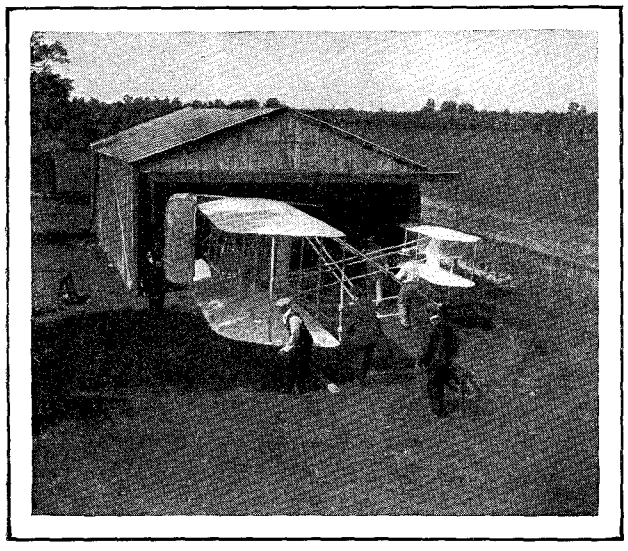
THE WRIGHT AIR-SHIP

"THE average man does not know that mechanical flight is no longer a mere aspiration, but a mighty serious reality," says Byron R. Newton, writing in *Van Norden's Magazine*, of the marvelous progress the Wright brothers and others have made in aerial navigation. "It is just as certain," says one inventor, "that aeroplanes will soon be built to carry four or five persons two or three hundred miles as that men will live to build them and ride them." And Peter Cooper Hewitt, going even further, declares that in the next decade he "expects to see air craft crossing the Atlantic with perfect safety." These prophecies, coming as they do at the time when the United States Government is making its official trials of the Wright flying-machine for practical army work, lend added interest to the experiments. Mr. Newton thus outlines the more important specifications which the Government requires before purchase:

"First, the machine must carry two persons having a combined weight of 360 pounds, and sufficient fuel for a flight of 125 miles. It must be constructed so as to be assembled and ready for operation in one hour, or taken apart and packed in an army wagon in the same period of time. It must have a speed of 40 miles an hour in still air, and if it makes less than 36 miles per hour it will be rejected. The speed is to be determined by taking an average of the time over a measured course of more than five miles, against and with the wind.

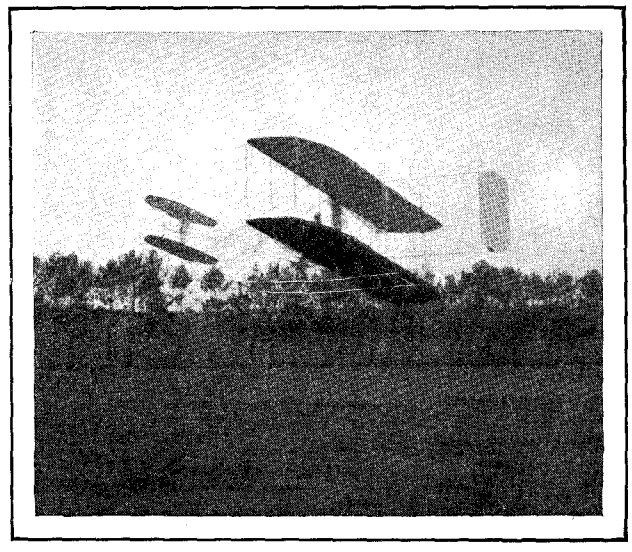
"It must make an endurance flight of at least one hour, continuously in the air, and must return to the starting-point and land without injury. During the flight it must be steered in all directions, and at all times be under perfect control and equilibrium. It must be so designed as to ascend in any country which may be encountered in field service.

"It should be sufficiently simple in construction and operation to permit an intelligent man to become proficient in its use in a reasonable time, and should be provided with some device to permit of safe descent in case of accident to the propelling machinery. Three trials will be allowed for speed and



TAKING THE AIR-SHIP FROM ITS SHED,

Preparatory for the flight on August 10, 1908. This photograph gives the latest and most detailed picture of the Wright air-ship.



THE AIR-SHIP IN FULL FLIGHT,

At Le Mans, August 10, 1908.

THE WRIGHT AIR-SHIP IN FRANCE.

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three for endurance, both tests to be completed within thirty days from the date of delivery."

It is confidently stated by friends of the American aviators that the Wright brothers will have little difficulty in meeting these requirements.

COMMERCIAL DEFEAT ON THE PACIFIC

MR. HARRIMAN declares that the Pacific steamship lines in which he is interested "have been carrying air instead of freight" recently, the intimation evidently being that when a ship is empty there is "nothing in it." The idea of building up a huge Pacific trade "is largely a dream and a fake," he avers, and he blames the Government for not doing anything to aid this struggling branch of our commerce. Mr. Harriman's words are causing something of a stir along the Pacific coast. The Oakland *Tribune* (Rep.) is willing to abandon its party's ancient policy of protection for American shipbuilders and allow our skippers to buy their ships abroad. It speaks out plainly in this fashion:

"When is this question going to be lifted from the narrow rut of partizan and parochial politics? When will the American people learn that the ocean is a free highway in which ships built and sailed at the least cost will always have the advantage? When will they realize that ships built and manned under the protective policy can never compete with ships built under the free-trade policy and competing in a free-trade market? England and Germany can build ships cheaper than they can be built in American yards, and the English and German liners are aided by government concessions, subsidies, or other privileges which give them a distinct advantage over the ships of other nations and particularly those of the United States, and in consequence the flags of Germany and England are well-nigh supreme on the ocean. We envy the maritime success of the English and Germans, but refuse to profit by their example. We go on blindly hobbling our merchant marine while shedding tears over its failure to expand and become great."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) blames the Democrats for blocking the ship-subsidy legislation that would have succored our Pacific commerce; and the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) blames the Republicans for limiting our merchants to American shipyards, which can not compete with foreign builders. This is the sort of discussion that has been going on for years, nothing at all, meanwhile, being done.

This subject is attractively and informingly treated in the August *World's Work* by Edgar Allen Forbes, who sums up his conclusions thus:

"The real reasons why the United States does not have a large fleet of liners and freighters engaged in foreign trade seem to be these:

"(1) Men with large capital can get greater returns from other kinds of industrial investments at the present time.

"(2) It costs a great deal more to build ships in America. Labor constitutes from 50 to 75 per cent. of the total cost of a ship, and skilled labor in American shipyards receives nearly twice as much as abroad. Shipbuilding materials are also much higher.

"(3) Our laws forbid Americans from purchasing foreign-built ships and operating them under the American flag.

"(4) It costs more to operate a vessel under American registry. The monthly pay-roll of captain and six officers amounts to $740 where it would be only $410 under the British schedule, and the law requires that the sailor on an American vessel shall be fed up to the standard of living ashore. The increased cost of operation has been given as the reason why the United Fruit Company's fleet has been transferred to the Norwegian flag. Among British sailors there is a hoary-headed joke to the effect that when a Norwegian vessel is seen signaling, nine times out of ten the message is: 'Two days out and short of provisions.'

"(5) A steamship can not profitably engage in foreign traffic unless it can quickly get cargoes both ways. It is easy to get loads out of New York, but our tariff wall makes it impossible in many parts of the world to get a return cargo.

"But none of these reasons should be taken too seriously. With the ships of the world only too anxious to do our marketing, we do not now feel the pressing need of owning our own carriers. When the time eventually comes that the nation does feel that urgency, we shall have ships in a hurry—big ships and many of them."

Some years ago a suggestion was made in the United States Senate that American ships be charged a lower toll for passing through the Panama Canal, thus favoring them in the Pacific trade, and that the extra tolls from foreign ships be used as a ship subsidy, and it is not impossible that this plan will reappear when the question of tolls comes up upon the completion of the canal.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

TAFT'S new horse weighs 1,200 pounds, but probably won't long.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE Houston *Post* is sure that Ohoopee, Ga., was named before Georgia went prohibition.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

WHAT the farmers need is a commission of farm-laborers instead of a commission of investigation.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IF some of Bryan's 1896 speeches were on the phonograph, what a campaign they would make!—*Philadelphia Press.*

FROM the looks of the apple-orchards we are going to have plenty of jelly of all kinds next winter.—*Washington Post.*

THE New York *Evening Journal* is waging a war upon unnecessary noises. Evidently the *Journal* has no sense of humor.—*Baltimore Sun.*

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE is going to invest his money in a weekly newspaper. He must know where he can get some more.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT seems to be up to Tom Johnson to explain that a 5-cent fare is really better for the plain people, as it puts more money into circulation.—*Ohio State Journal.*

AN oil trust is being organized in Japan. High time for the Mikado to quit laughing at Captain Hobson, and get ready for real trouble.—*Washington Herald.*

IT is said that Izzet Pasha should not be permitted to find asylum in this country because he has three wives. That may be the very reason why he is most in need of asylum.—*New York Tribune.*

KENTUCKY man, life-long Republican, writes Mr. Taft that he is compelled to bolt this time. "I am for you," he says, "but feel it my duty to help rid the country of Bryan. He promises to take only one term. So I will vote for him now, and for you in 1912." That sort of support ought to be peculiarly cheering to Mr. Taft.—*Washington Times.*

THEY are raising $1,000,000 for Zeppelin because he had a $125,000 air-ship explode. An epidemic of aerial disasters may now be looked for.—*Savannah News.*

WE are told that a day on the planet Jupiter is equal to 50,000 days on earth. Wouldn't you like to spend a Jupiter afternoon at the ball-grounds?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE Troy *Press* expresses the opinion that if elected Mr. Taft will be "mere wax in Roosevelt's hands." It's a safe bet, in that case, that Roosevelt will have his hands full.—*Washington Post.*

IT looks as if the last word on campaign contributions will be uttered by the candidate who publicly announces his determination to pay the corporations for contributing to the other fellow's fund.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A COLLEGE professor announces that there "never was a miracle and never will be one." That being the case, we suppose Washington baseball fans may as well give up the hope that our team ever will win the pennant.—*Washington Herald.*

THE Republican machine in New York stops every few minutes, in its desperate efforts to prevent Governor Hughes's renomination, to announce that this is a matter which the people, and they alone, must decide.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE Aldrich monetary commission, consisting of nine Senators and nine Representatives in Congress, will go to Europe at unlimited government expense to find out about the monetary systems over there what we already know.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

THE last revolution in Peru consisted in a defeated political opponent's calling the President a "wretch." This reminds one of the exciting scene in one of Mr. Howells's novels, where the villain throws the hero's hat out the window.—*New York Evening Post.*

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A "REIGN OF TERROR" THAT FAILED

OMINOUS rumors have been lately flitting through the European press to the effect that political affairs in Paris were threatened with a violent upheaval. The people (so such rumors ran) were about to assert themselves with as strong a unanimity and as reckless a violence as they exhibited during the last decade of the eighteenth century. A reign of terror and blood was to be inaugurated. The French Republic was to dissolve in anarchy and a new Socialistic state rise in its stead. The first step to be taken in this revolution was to be guided by the General Confederation of Labor, whose leaders have their headquarters in the capital and profess to control the labor-unions of the provinces, and to represent the cause of labor throughout the country. This first step was the proclamation of a general strike. Paris was to be cut off from electrical illumination, the printing-presses were to stop so that no journals could be issued. People were to starve because no bread would be baked, and the city was to be put into a condition of practical siege until the "government of assassins," as Mr. Clemenceau and his colleagues were styled by the would-be revolutionists, changed the Constitution in accordance with the dictation of the Laborites. The sequel to all this trumpet-blowing and bluster is described by the correspondent of the London *Times* as a proof of the "impotence" of the Confederation of Labor. According to this writer, the "general strike with which it has again threatened Republican France has proved an utter fiasco," a fiasco that "is not due to any repressive measures on the part of the authorities, but to the fact that the trade-unions themselves have failed to respond to the incitements of the Confederation."

The main reason why the general strike failed, however, is said to be the refusal of the parliamentary and theoretical Socialists to advocate or support it. Mr. Jaurès, by far the ablest and most brilliant leader of French Socialism, remarks in his *Humanité* (Paris):

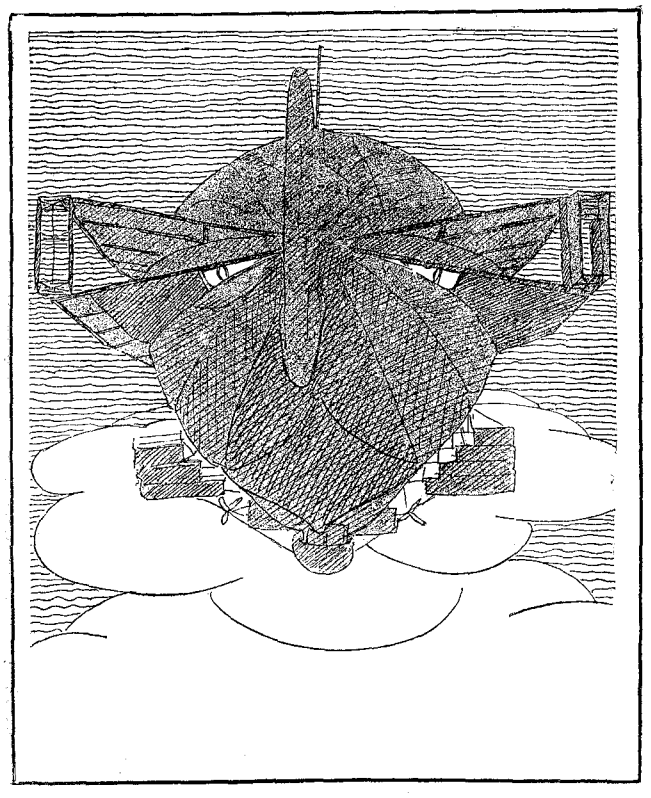
"What has happened to-day rejoices us because nothing has happened. It is, however, exactly that nothing which opens the eyes of the laboring classes to the danger of trusting their power to a set of ambitious idealists who would restore the government of an oligarchy in Republican France and deprive us of the chief privilege accorded to us by the Revolution, that, I mean, of thinking and acting, every man for himself, within the limits set by the principle of fraternity."

The London *Times* thinks that as "nothing fails like failure," so the Socialists got quickly under shelter, "hurrying to disclaim all sympathy with the Confederation of Labor." August Bebel, in his *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), acknowledges that the event has proved what the words of Jaurès confirm, namely, that the "general labor party refuse to look upon the revolutionaries of the Confederation as representing the will of the proletariat." He regards this "as resulting partly from the obsoleteness of the sectional revolutionary sentiment [in France], and partly from the hostility which exists between the parliamentary Socialists and the laboring masses." He looks to the day when Labor and Socialism will unite in their views. This of course is his hope for Germany, but the liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks that it sees in Paris a warning for Berlin. To quote its words:

"The recent labor movement in Paris is full of lessons for German Social Democrats. Twice within this century have German Social Democrats realized the truth of Auer's dictum, 'General strike is general madness.' . . . The attempt in Paris has resulted in an utter defeat of the Social Democracy, such as has not contradicted the conclusions formed from like movements in Germany which cooled the ardor of many romantic revolutionaries."

These "romantic revolutionaries" of Paris were in the minority, declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Events prove "that the vast majority of laboring men bother their heads very little with syndical theories and strike problems, and that this alarming and dangerous agitation is carried on in the interests of the few."

Those who support this agitation among the laboring masses are mere "dupes," declares the *Intransigeant* (Paris), but the Royalist *Soleil* (Paris) is of opinion that labor troubles and tumults are



ENGLAND'S IDEA OF THE COMING AIR-SHIP.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE INFLATION OF RUSSIA'S NEW TOY BALLOON.
—*Klods Hans.*

SOME NEW SKY-PILOTS.

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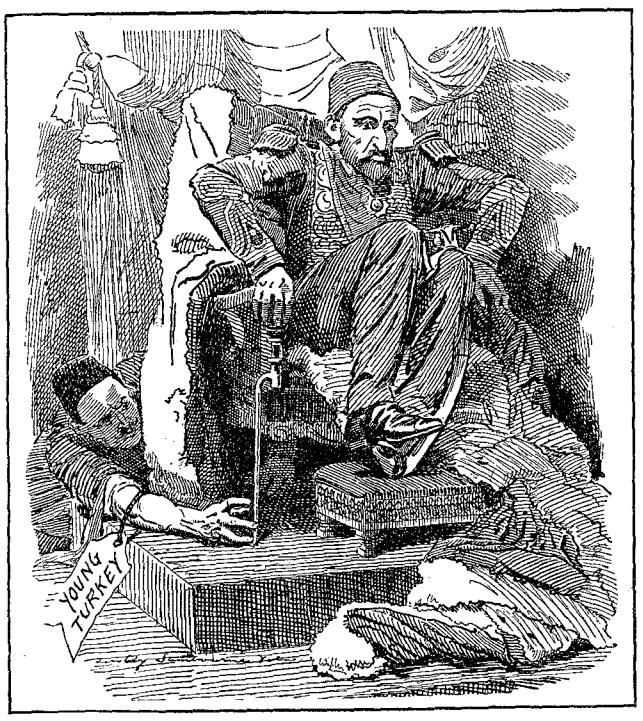
the natural outcome of a republican government and notes approvingly these words of the Duke of Orleans, France's "Pretender":

"The present syndical organization of labor, with its alternations of silent agitation and violent explosion, is merely an expression of that imperious craving for organization by which the masses are tortured. The republican government is seized with alarm in presence of this growing force, which despises political reason, and will not follow its dictates. Yet this force stands perplexed and incapable of cooperating in efforts for the public good. A national monarchy can alone accomplish this task."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MEANING OF THE "YOUNG-TURK" MOVEMENT

THE new political party in the Ottoman Empire, which has shaken the throne of the sultans and brought about a revolution, is little understood, or rather, is quite misunderstood, by the European press, says Dr. Bah Eddin in the *Pester Lloyd*. This writer is the real leader of the movement, which originated among the students of the Medical College at Constantinople, where he was then a professor. He tells us that he was also medical adviser to the heir apparent, over whom Abdul Hamid wished him to exercise a strict espionage. On his declining to do this he was thrown into prison and eventually banished from Asia Minor. Taking up his abode in Paris he makes that city the headquarters of the Turkish revolutionaries. He begins his statement by declaring that the Young-Turk party is a popular party and not to be confounded with the aristocratic modernizers who preceded them. To quote his words:

"We have sometimes been identified with the aristocratic Young-Turk party, who for three decades under the leadership of Midhat



THE THRONE PERILOUS.

—*Punch.*

Pasha aimed at the modernization of Turkey. Altho on many points our movement is in harmony with that of the modernizers, it is in the main fundamentally different. In the time of Midhat Pasha many high government officials, without the least feeling for the people, struggled for the modernization of their country. But the nation in general had no sympathy with their plans, and they were soon suppressed."

The Young-Turk party had a totally different origin, as he thus relates:

"The Young-Turk party originated in 1893, and the students in the Military School of Medicine at Constantinople, to which I then belonged, appointed the first committee of the movement. From this beginning the democratic propaganda of the Young Turks has spread among the people. Our nation has suffered so sorely under the régime of Abdul Hamid that we were compelled, from motives of patriotism, to strain every nerve for the rescue of Turkey from the gulf of ruin into which she was settling. . . . Our first endeavor was to win over the people to our views. By our organized efforts we have succeeded in doing this, and now we can say without fear of contradiction that we have the whole nation with us. In Macedonia alone, where our domestic committee has its headquarters, we have more than twenty thousand men who are ready to sacrifice their lives for their fatherland. . . . From this time the Turkish nation have their history in their own hands, and the ever victorious and progressive Young Turks will take care that this state of things is made permanent."

SAID PASHA,

Whose recent elevation to the Governorship of Constantinople raises the hopes of the "Young Turks," whom he is said to favor.

The program of the Young Turks includes individual liberty to all Ottomans; this liberty is to be inviolable excepting by process of law; the press is to be free; Ottomans may form commercial, industrial, or agricultural associations, so long as no law is infringed. All are to be equal before the law. All are to be eligible to public office in accordance with their fitness and aptitude. Arbitrary confiscation of goods by the Government will be prohibited. Ministers are to be held responsible for the acts of their subordinates or representatives. The Sultan's powers are to be limited to such acts as are generally performed by a constitutional monarch. He will have the right to appoint and dismiss ministers, to declare war and make peace. He will have the power of pardon, and he alone can coin money.

Such is the gist of the Young-Turk program, the cause of which is espoused, we are told, throughout the Ottoman Empire. It is even said that the Sultan himself admits the reasonableness of this program and he professes a wish to try a new régime in accordance with the wishes of his people. The sluggishness of the Turk has a good side and on this slow, steady, and practical revolution the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) remarks, apropos of the rise of Said Pasha to be Governor of Constantinople:

"It must be confest that if there is a man capable of facing the situation and of carrying out this system of reform, it is certainly the new Governor of Constantinople, who in court circles is credited with a profound sympathy with the Young Turks. It is only in this way that the blot of barbarism which has hitherto stained the so-called civilization of Europe, and has only been tolerated through the rivalry of the leading governments, and through the dread of disturbing the balance of European power, will at length be obliterated."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A CRISIS IMPENDING IN FINLAND

THE new Finnish Diet has met, and all the circumstances in which it has been placed by the popular vote, the Government, and the problems inherited from its predecessor are said to point to a grave crisis in the relations between the Duchy and the Russian Empire. The first Diet under the new and democratic Finnish Constitution was prematurely and abruptly dissolved by the Czar because of its "antipatriotic" and Separatist tendencies, and because of the heavy preponderance in it of Socialists and other radicals. It was hoped that the new Diet would be more moderate. The elections, however, resulted in another great victory for the radicals and "anti-Russian" groups. The complexion of the Chamber was scarcely changed; the Socialists again secured eighty-three seats in it and were the strongest of the parties in the Duchy. The *Sanomat*, of Helsingfors, gives the following figures showing the popular vote and its distribution among the parties:

Total number of votes	165,823
Socialist	62,330
Old Finns	45,000
Young Finns	25,520
Swedish Nationalists	22,226
Agrarian Union	6,747
Religious-Labor party	4,000

This result is a great disappointment to the conservatives in Russia and in Finland. About 44 per cent. of the electors abstained from voting, and the abstentions, it was seen, had come almost wholly from the male voters, the women having shown the same interest and determination as at the previous election. The *Nya Pressen*, another Finnish newspaper, thinks the lightness of the vote due to pessimism and dashed expectations, many reforms having been promised and none realized under the new, radical Constitution. But the great question was, and is, how will the new Diet receive the "Russification" program of the Imperial Government? That program involves far-reaching changes—the withdrawal from the Finnish Legislature and Executive of all matters of imperial concern, as well as of matters which are of common concern to the Duchy and the Empire at large. The decision as to what is of common concern lies with the Imperial Government alone. Moreover, Finland is to be deprived of direct communication with the Grand Duke, the Emperor of Russia, and to be required to approach him through the Russian Cabinet.

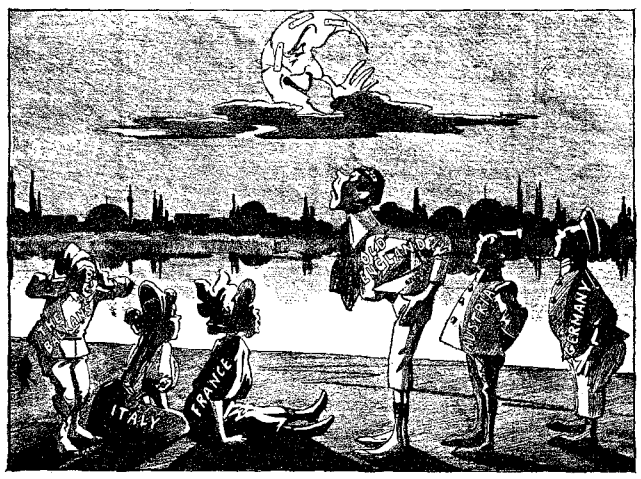
The *Novoye Vremya* says that the complexion of the new Diet scarcely holds out the promise of a satisfactory and amicable readjustment of Russo-Finnish affairs. It urges, however, all the moderate and conservative elements in the Duchy to cooperate against the Socialists and radicals and to prevent another deadlock and another dissolution of the Diet. The *Riech* (St. Petersburg) holds that it would be suicidal for Finland to accept the Russian program, which is a disguised *coup d'état* in its view, and it is not hopeful regarding the outlook.— *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THOSE BRAZILIAN MEN-O'-WAR

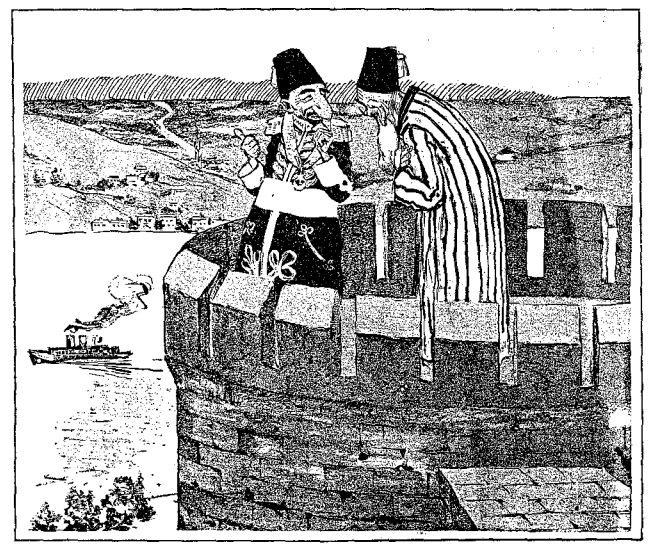
IT is anything but satisfactory to that most famous of South-American newspapers, the Buenos Ayres *Prensa*, to observe the development of Brazil's naval power. It is understood in some of the capitals to the south of us that Brazil intends to augment her naval resources materially within the next ten years. This can only mean, the influential Argentine organ fears, something very like a repetition among South-American countries of that competition for power at sea which is so burdensome to the nations of the Old World. It intimates somewhat pointedly that Chile and Argentina may revise the terms of the understanding between them to limit their naval armaments. Nothing definite in the way of a reply to this is given in the Brazilian press, but the *Jornal do Comercio* (Rio de Janeiro) says that the Brazilian battleships ordered and building in Europe "possess no hostile significance in any direction." It has long been the desire of the Brazilians, this paper says, to revive "the naval force of the greatest republic in the world." Some Deputies in the Brazilian Chamber have pleaded for a permanent fleet of ten battle-ships, fifteen scout cruisers, and several submarines. There is no prospect of the adoption of such a policy, the Rio paper thinks. "Brazilians have never been jingoes."

Nevertheless, there is a suspicion in some German papers that these Brazilian ships now building in Europe may, as the *Koelnische Zeitung* remarks, "incite the fever of war" in the South-American mind. The Leipsic *Grenzboten*, which pays careful heed to South-American developments, has printed reports from visitors to Brazil which indicate that the Republic has resolved to make itself a naval Power to be taken seriously. The Berlin *Post* says:

"Brazil and the Argentine seem determined to build big battleships. As the United States Navy symbolizes the Monroe Doctrine, these new South-American navies will, doubtless, give form and substance to the Drago Doctrine. It is not altogether pleasant to reflect that Europe is building great vessels and equipping them with guns that may be pointed against the representatives of European culture. Once Brazil begins, Argentina follows suit.



THE CRESCENT CAKE.
They were all expecting a bite.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



VIZIER—"Where does your Majesty command that the next Parliament should meet?"
SULTAN—"Right up here—it will be so handy to pitch them down into the Bosporus." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

ROOSTING HIGH.

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Chile will not be left behind. Next there will be a combination of all these fleets against some European Power demanding justice. The final effect must be to render even more difficult than it is at present adjustment of those complications tending to arise in one form or another between South Americans and Europeans. Perhaps the Brazilian ships will pass into the possession of some other Power before they are completed. England has a way of buying up these South-American ships. The land most nearly concerned is the United States. She must have a fleet stronger than all the South-American navies combined if she means to police her hemisphere."

A rumor has gained credence in London that Brazil's new battleships were built only as a speculation. It would even appear that a sort of financial syndicate has been got up abroad partly for the

THE MILITANT SEX.

MR. HALDANE (thinking territorially)—"Ah, if only I could get the *men* to come forward like that." —*Punch.*

purpose of relieving the Brazilian Treasury from the pecuniary burden imposed by these naval units, and partly to peddle the ships among the Powers of Europe. *The Economist* (London) repreents that portion of the British press which sees with alarm as well as with a certain degree of disgust the action of a nation which cynically builds the most formidable instruments of war, not from a patriotic desire of defending the fatherland, or providing against a day when warlike intervention may be demanded of Brazil, but merely for the sake of making money. Looking at the matter from a financial standpoint this important monetary gazette regards the speculation as puerile, and certain to prove abortive if only through the intervention of foreign nations or the order of the Government that these *Dreadnoughts* be destroyed. Thus we read:

"We do not suppose that the names of the group will ever be published, or that the financiers concerned would care for it to be known that they are prepared to sell *Dreadnoughts* in London or Berlin or anywhere else where they can find a market. A very little diplomacy and common sense among British and German statesmen should suffice to protect the taxpayers of both countries against this audacious exploitation. It would not be surprizing, however, if the syndicate were found to have secured journalistic support in a section of the press. Meanwhile, the battle-ships have already served their speculative purpose to some extent; for they have at length alarmed Argentina, whose Government is now about to embarrass its finances by a new naval program. Perhaps the best thing would be for the world to form a fund for having these battle-ships sunk, for no government wants them, and if any government takes them it will certainly be involved in difficulties with its neighbors."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND

THE great meeting held recently in London to launch the Women's National Antisuffrage League was made additionally noteworthy by the participation of Mrs. Humphry Ward, Lady Jersey, Lady George Hamilton, Helen Mathers, and the dowager Lady Desart. Some of the most prominent publicists in Great Britain have pledged their aid to the campaign which will soon begin against the agitation in favor of votes for women. Mr. Austen Chamberlain is among these, as are Lord Rothschild, Lord Ampthill, and Michael Hicks-Beach. The matter, said Mrs. Humphry Ward, is urgent. "Unless those who hold that the success of the woman-suffrage movement would bring disaster upon England are prepared to take effective and immediate action, judgment may go by default and our country drift toward a momentous revolution both social and political, before it has realized the dangers involved." "The Prime Minister has stated in substance," observes the London *Times*, commenting upon all this, "that if women make it clear that they want the vote, he will give it to them." Now, this British daily professes itself firmly convinced that the great majority of the women of England do not want the franchise. "But unless they exert themselves to show that they do not want it, they will give the minority occasion to misrepresent their views." Hence the movement against woman suffrage in England, a movement which our contemporary thinks will become powerful and triumphant. The suffragists are to be fought with their own weapons. Organization will be met by organization, argument by argument, agitation by counter-agitation. We read:

"When Mrs. Ward affirms that the proposed change would be a disaster for England, and first and foremost for women themselves, we are satisfied that she is expressing the view of the great bulk of Englishwomen. Not many of them, and not many of their male relations, could state their reasons for holding this belief with the lucidity and the cogency which mark her speech, but their common sense teaches them that the decision of great political questions is best left to men, as it always has been left by every nation that has played any conspicuous part in the world. The leaders of the movement are as earnest and as deeply imbued with public spirit as the leaders of the suffragists, but they differ from them absolutely, both as to the wisdom of granting the parliamentary vote to women and as to the alleged wish of women to obtain it. The women who agree with them have to prove that they are as much in earnest as Mrs. Fawcett and her supporters, and that they can exhibit equal tenacity in pressing their wishes upon the legislature and the electorate. Lady Haversham stated at the meeting that in a single fortnight 37,000 signatures of women had been obtained to a petition against woman suffrage. That is an encouraging sign.

"The real reason why women ought not to have the political franchise is the very simple reason that they are not men, and that, according to a well-known *dictum*, even an act of Parliament can not make them men. Men govern the world, and, so far as it is possible to foresee, they must always govern it. That necessity arises from the fact of sex. The state depends for its existence, as Mrs. Ward says, on the physical power of its citizens to defend it by force of arms, and next upon the 'trained and specialized knowledge' which men alone are able to acquire."

From some quarters has come the suggestion that a referendum be taken in England on the subject of votes for women. To this proposition Miss Christabel Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragists, objects. The plan to enfranchise men, she says, was never thus submitted to popular vote. Moreover, "unnecessary delay would be involved in dealing with a claim admittedly just." Finally, to introduce the referendum in this case, argues Miss Pankhurst, would be to "establish a precedent which might have unfortunate results on the future course of legislation." The London *Mail* can not help the inference that the suffragists are in dread of public sentiment when they shrink from the referendum

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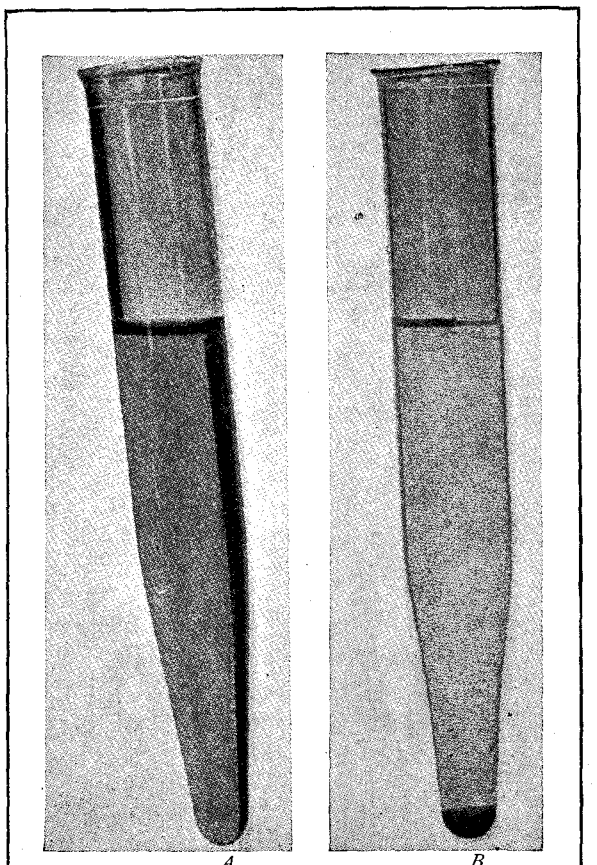
THE CUP OF DEATH

THAT the promiscuous use of drinking-cups by large numbers of persons, especially by children in schools, passengers in trains, and patrons of soda-fountains where the cleansing is insufficient, is responsible for much communication of disease was recently the subject of a striking article in a popular magazine. This topic is now treated in a scientific periodical by Prof. Alvin Davison, of Lafayette College. His article is entitled "Death in School Drinking-cups," and is contributed to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, August). The chief avenue by which bacteria enter the body, Professor Davison tells us, is the mouth. The air, food, water, and especially the drinking-cup are the usual means by which the disease-producing parasites are transferred from one person to another. He goes on:

"The evidence condemning the use of the common drinking-vessels upon any occasion, whether at school, church, or home, is derived from three sources: 1. The frequent presence of disease-producing bacteria in the mouth; 2, the detection of pathogenic germs on the public cups; and 3, the discovery that where a number of persons drank from a cup previously used by the sick, some of them became ill.

"Recent investigations show that the germs of diphtheria and grippe frequently remain from one to three months in the mouths of the patients after they have recovered from the disease. The very extensive and careful observations of the Minnesota State Board of Health demonstrated that in over half of the diphtheria cases virulent germs remained in the nose and throat of the patients three weeks after recovery. Most careful examinations by expert bacteriologists show that many of the common sore throats are really light cases of diphtheria. Of the 2,038 mild sore throats examined in the school-children of Hartford, Conn., 591 were shown to be due to the true diphtheria germ. The bacilli now universally employed in the making of diphtheria antitoxin were first isolated from a mild sore throat. Bacteria which in one person cause only slight illness may when transferred to another individual produce serious disease and death. This widely different effect of the same germ may be due to the variation of the germ-killing power of the body tissues, or it may result from new association with other germs.

"It is an established fact that a considerable number of well persons harbor in their mouths the germs of grippe, pneumonia, diphtheria, and tonsillitis. Examination of 4,250 persons by the Massachusetts Association of the Boards of Health showed that over one hundred of them carried in their mouths virulent diphtheria germs. Pennington in 1907 found virulent diphtheria bacilli in nearly 5 per cent. of a large number of apparently healthy school-children in Philadelphia. In Minnesota, true diphtheria germs were found in the mouths of seventy persons in every thousand examined. The average results of a large number of investigations demonstrate that nearly 1 per cent. of well persons carry in their mouths true diphtheria germs. In Boston, 60 per cent. of all cases of common catarrh examined showed the presence of grippe bacilli. Considerable evidence is at hand showing that the germs of sore throat, pneumonia, and bronchitis are present in many people who mingle with the well and drink from the public cups.



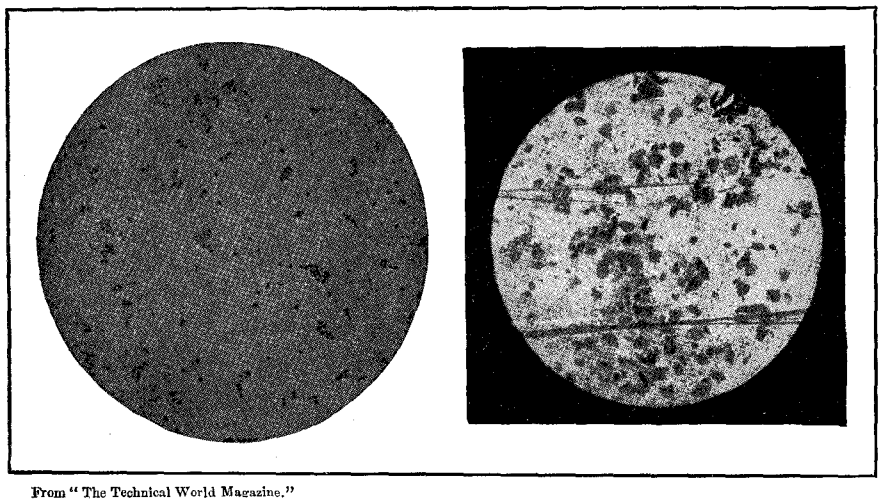
From "The Technical World Magazine."

TUBES CONTAINING DEPOSITS WASHED FROM DRINKING-CUPS.

(*A*) Before and (*B*) after the solid matter had settled to the bottom.

"During the past six months I have investigated by means of direct microscopic examination, by cultures, and by guinea-pig injections, the deposits present on various public drinking-vessels. Cup No. 1, which had been in use nine days in a school, was a clear thin glass. It was broken into a number of pieces and properly stained for examination with a microscope magnifying 1,000 diameters. The human cells scraped from the lips of the drinkers were so numerous on the upper third of the glass that the head of a pin could not be placed anywhere without touching several of these bits of skin. The saliva by running down on the inside of the glass had carried cells and bacteria to the bottom. Here, however, they were less than one-third as abundant as at the brim.

"By counting the cells present on fifty different areas on the glass as seen under the microscope, it was estimated that the cup contained over 20,000 human cells or bits of dead skin. As many as 150 germs were seen clinging to a single cell, and very few cells showed less than 10 germs. Between the cells were thousands of germs left there by the smears of saliva deposited by the drinkers. Not less than a hundred thousand bacteria were present on every square inch of the glass. Most of these were of the harmless kind abundant in the mouth, but some were apparently the germs of decay feeding upon the bits of the human body adhering to the cup. In order to determine



From "The Technical World Magazine."

PNEUMONIA-GERMS FROM A PUBLIC-SCHOOL DRINKING-CUP.

Magnified 1,000 diameters.

MICROPHOTOGRAPH OF DECAYING HUMAN CELLS ON DRINKING-CUP.

The diameter of this circular spot on the glass was one-fifteenth of an inch. The dark lines are cracks in the glass.

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how much material each drinker is likely to leave on the cup, I requested ten boys to apply the upper lip to pieces of clean flat glass in the same way as they touched the cup in drinking. These glass slips thus soiled were properly stained for microscopic examination which showed an average of about 100 cells and 75,000 bacteria to each slip."

Nor is this all. Examination showed that many of the germs present were those of disease, the bacilli of tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc., being easily identified. The writer goes on to say:

"The mortality statistics of the Census Bureau show that diphtheria, meningitis, bronchitis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and grippe, all of which are likely to be acquired by the use of the common cup, are responsible for nearly 400,000 deaths annually in the United States. This fact indicates that the germs of these diseases produce in a single year more than a million cases of serious illness. The financial loss to the country and the mental anguish as well as bodily suffering due to these preventable diseases call loudly for the banishment of the unsanitary and filthy common communion-cup as well as the public drinking-vessel befouled with human excretions shielding the darts of death.

"More than ten thousand churches have now adopted the individual communion-cups, and many schools either provide a sanitary drinking-fountain or require the pupils to use individual cups. In many places in Germany, pasteboard cups are furnished which after being once used are destroyed. Wherever hygienic measures have been adopted in a community, sickness and death have decreased. By living more in accordance with the rules of hygiene New York City reduced her death-rate from 25 per thousand to 18 per thousand during the period from 1890 to 1905. Within the same years Chicago has reduced her death-rate from 19 to 14 per thousand."

AN ENGINE THAT SANDS ITSELF—An automatic sanding-device in which the wheels of a locomotive operate an air-blast in the sand-box has been invented by H. M. and E. Isaacs, of Pittsburg. Says a writer in *The Railroad Man's Magazine* (New York, August):

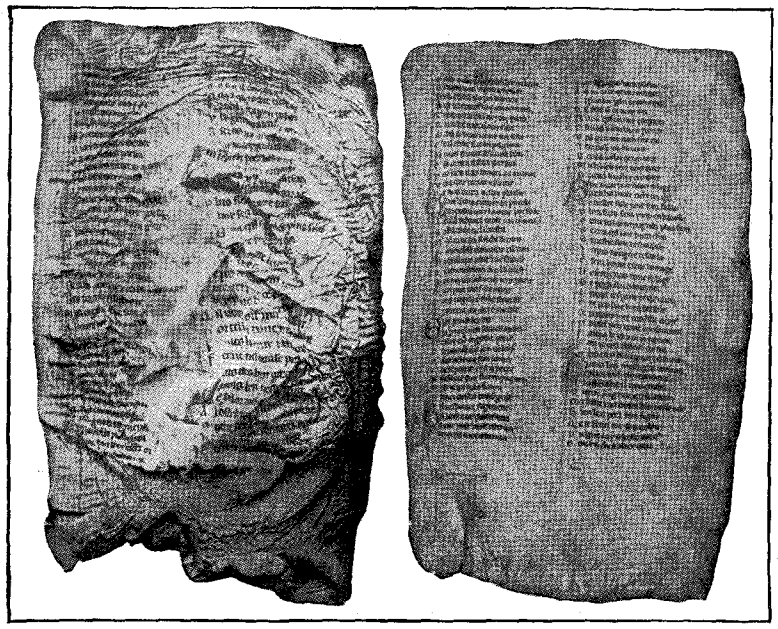
"As is well known, practically the only time when sand is applied to the rails is when the wheels of a train are skidding. In carrying out their invention, the patentees have had in view a device which will discharge the sand automatically from the sand-dome of the engine when the wheels begin to skid on a slippery track or an upgrade. Heretofore, it has been the duty of the engineer of the train to govern manually the emission of sand from the sand-dome. The device disclosed in this patent should be very desirable if it comes up to expectations, as it will relieve the engineer of one of his numerous duties and permit him to give more attention to signals and the running of his train.

"The invention comprizes a pair of cam members which are arranged upon a shaft driven from one of the wheels of the locomotive; one of the members is fixt upon the shaft and the other is free to slide thereon. A connection is arranged between the slidable member and a piston which works in a cylinder provided with ports controlling the admission of air under pressure to the sand-dome of the engine.

"As long as the wheels of the engine are traveling or rotating in a normal manner, the two cam members rotate with the shaft, but as soon as the wheels of the locomotive skid, the resultant retarding force will shift the piston in the cylinder, due to the sliding of one of the cam members upon the shaft. This movement of the piston will result in an opening of the ports which supply the air under pressure to the sand-dome of the engine. The air supplied to the dome will, of course, force a certain quantity of sand from the dome to the sand-conducting pipes which are employed to deliver sand to the tracks. As soon as the wheels cease to skid, the cam member which actuates the piston is automatically returned to the normal position for it, and the air-supply to the sand-dome is cut off, thereby stopping the flow of sand."

RESTORING BURNED MANUSCRIPTS

ONE of the greatest of recent library fires—that which partly destroyed the National Library of Turin, Italy, on January 25, 1904—has been of some benefit to science, in that it has produced the most careful study ever made of the properties of parchment, and especially of its behavior under heat. Dr. Icilio Guareschi, professor of chemistry in Turin University, was charged with the task of restoring as many as possible of the damaged manuscripts; and his account of the work, which has just been published, is reviewed in *La Nature* (Paris, July 11) by Eugène Lemaire, a French engineer. Says Mr. Lemaire:



LEAF OF THE "ROMANCE OF FLORIAMONT," BEFORE RESTORATION.

LEAF OF THE "ROMANCE OF FLORIAMONT," AFTER RESTORATION. (SURFACE OF LEAF DOUBLED.)

"It is well known how slowly and with what difficulty a paper book is consumed, even when thrown into a hot fire; the book does not warp, and the outside pages protect the inside ones, which are attacked by the heat very slowly. If the book is then drenched with water, as would happen if the fire were put out, the moistened leaves, after being separated and dried would resume their former dimensions and aspect. It is quite otherwise with parchment; the book warps in the fire and consequently the heat penetrates easily to the interior and reaches the leaves. Worse still, when parchment is heated to 200°–250°, or when sprinkled suddenly with water at a temperature above 100°–125°, it contracts irremediably. The reduction of surface in this case may be greater than one-half. Thus a parchment not completely destroyed by fire may nevertheless be twisted and illegible, and it is almost always completely useless.

"Finally, contrary to current opinion, parchment may decay. Doubtless it does not do so under ordinary conditions, that is, when kept dry and at ordinary temperatures; but after a fire it may remain moist for several days and a very slight rise of temperature, such as that given out by the remains of a conflagration, may then cause active putrefaction. The parchment is then destroyed with greater rapidity; it becomes glue-like on account of partial change into gelatin, and holes form which enlarge until the whole mass falls apart in strips. . . . . .

"Parchments taken from a fire are either in the form of solid, horny blocks, apparently completely carbonized and vitrified; or detached leaves . . . soiled with mud and ashes. The first thing to be done is to see that the documents will keep until their restoration can be begun, because the latter is a long task that can not be performed on all the parchments at once. As they can not decay when perfectly dry, they must be dried as completely and quickly as possible. . . . If putrefaction has begun it is arrested at once by plunging the parchment in a mixture of alcohol and carbolic acid."

The leaves may be separated, we are told, by using tepid water,

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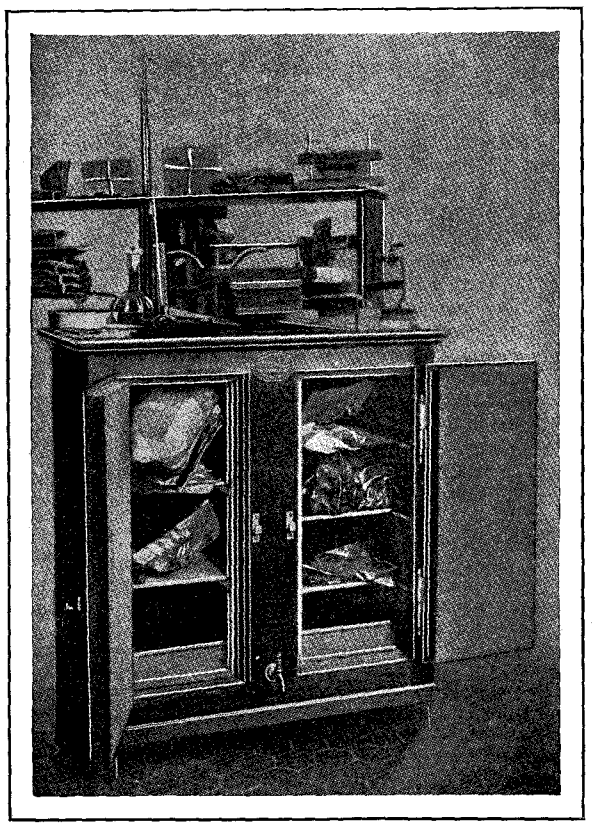
or, better still, since this is apt to make ink and colors run, by placing the volumes in a heater with warm-water vapor. Each leaf is then cleaned with a sponge, and stretched to its original shape and size, dried between sheets of blotting-paper, and prest out flat. All this may be done in a single day and is very effective, as the pictures show. If the volume has been heated above 250° C. [482° F.] or has been suddenly cooled by the application of water when above 125° [256° F.] the injury is almost irreparable. The action of parchment under fire appears to depend largely on the fact that it contains 18 to 20 per cent. of water not chemically combined. When heated slightly it loses this water, and absorbs it again little by little on exposure to the air. But when heated to excess it does not reabsorb all the lost moisture, even when immersed in water. In conclusion the author says:



STEAM-OVEN USED IN SEPARATING AND SOFTENING THE LEAVES OF BURNED PARCHMENT BOOKS.

"The heat and the various operations for restoration sometimes make the parchment hard and brittle. To restore its softness and flexibility, Guareschi moistens the leaves in a weak solution of some hygroscopic salt. . . . A 1-per-cent. solution of potash soap, not too alkaline, gives still better results. . . . The use of the soap makes it possible actually to wash the leaves. . . . Finally, written characters and some of the colors may be revived by applying to them carefully, with a brush, certain solutions, as of tannin or ammonium sulfid."

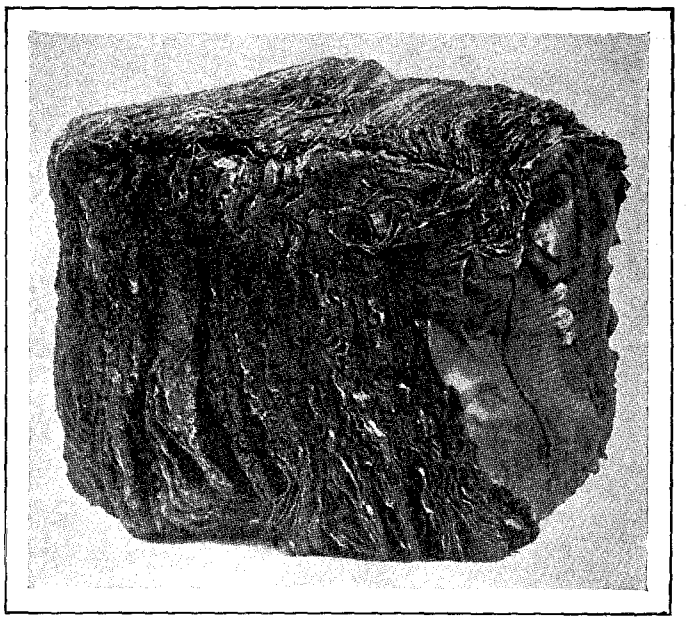
After four months of work, Mr. Lemaire goes on to say, Professor Guareschi succeeded, by processes of this kind, in rendering most of the manuscripts legible, including over three thousand leaves, large and small, all of which were straightened, stretched, and flattened out. Nevertheless, we are told, he finds that the work is so difficult and costly that, before undertaking it in a similar case, the advice of a paleographer should first be sought to find whether the manuscripts are really worth it. Many old manuscripts, he says, are only prayer-books, unilluminated, faulty, badly written, and devoid of interest. Guareschi's main conclusion is that prevention is better than cure. Properly protect ancient treasures from fire, and the costly task of the restorer will be unnecessary.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF PAIN

WHEN a person suffering from severe pain has a sudden sense of relief it is generally assumed that his disease has taken an equally sudden turn for the better. As a matter of fact, however, such a symptom is generally the reverse of favorable, and may indicate impending disaster. This we learn from a lecture on "Some Clinical Aspects of Pain," by Sir William Bennett, delivered recently at the London School of Clinical Medicine and printed in *The British Medical Journal* (London, July 4). Says Sir William:

"Pain, speaking generally, is a secondary consequence, excepting in certain psychic conditions, in which it may be said, for clinical purposes, to be the primary factor. Hence pain indicates a primary cause, and spontaneous change in pain must mean an alteration in the condition of its cause. . . . Pain, excepting in purely physiological, that is psychic, cases is, in fact, associated with some other condition or symptoms which must also be concerned in its disappearance. . . . It is therefore obvious that any change in the character of the pain, especially its spontaneous disappearance, must, if it is a change toward normality, be associated with corresponding changes in the other factors of the association. In other words, in any given case, if the change in the nature or character of the pain be out of proportion to changes in the associated factors, the change is not always favorable, and should be regarded with suspicion. The predominance of pain as a cause of suffering is very apt to lead a patient, quite naturally, to think that the mere disappearance of it must be a symptom of approaching recovery. That this may not always be so is not, so far as my experience goes, sufficiently realized even now by some medical practitioners.

"Setting aside cases in which the pain is relieved by the disengagement of a foreign body from a mucous channel—for example, the passage of a gall-stone—or by the cessation of cramp as in colic, the spontaneous disappearance of acute pain may be set down either to relief of tension—for example, by the bursting of a cavity or the very rapid absorption of effused products, the occurrence of hemorrhage, etc.—or to the supervention of septic intoxication leading to indifference; the latter cause being the most interesting from a clinical standpoint, because of its great tendency to deceive, especially in young people, in whom the indifference resulting from septemia comes on more rapidly than in adults. It is therefore necessary, in the first instance, to have in mind two factors concerning the disappearance of acute pain: the actual relief of pain by a change in the lesion to which it is due, and a condition of mental torpor induced by septemia which leads to absolute indifference and contentment of a most deceptive kind, which if not realized may lead to very grave results."



PARCHMENT BOOK TRANSFORMED BY HEAT INTO A VITRIFIED BLOCK

Sir William describes some interesting cases marked by sudden

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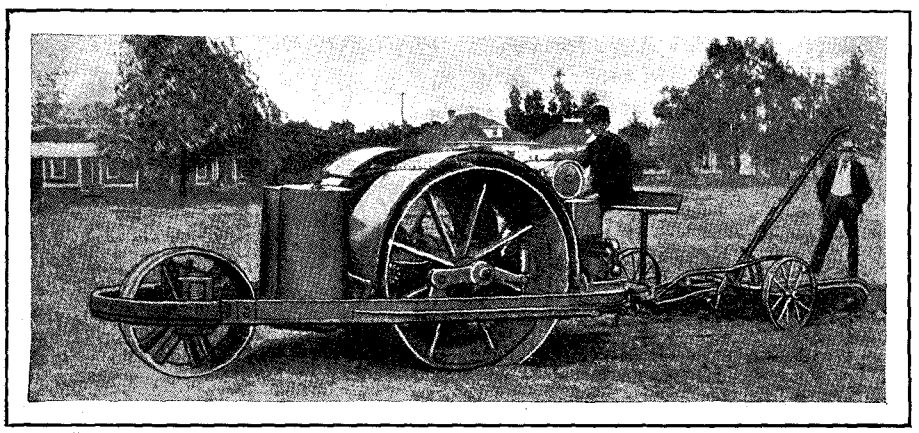
relief from pain, in which, if its cause had not been recognized and the patient treated accordingly, life would have been lost. He closes with the following rules:

"Sudden or rapid disappearance of pain should never be accepted without reserve on its own account as a sign of improvement.

"Sudden disappearance or rapid diminution of pain, unless it be coincident with proportionate improvement in the associated symptoms, is often a sign of impending disaster, and not an indication of recovery."

AUTOMOBILE FARM MACHINES IN CALIFORNIA

THAT the Golden State is an undoubted pioneer in machine harvesting is asserted by Victor Longheed in *The Automobile* (New York, August 6). Traction-engines, he says, have been used in the San Joaquin Valley wheat-fields for at least twenty-five years, in the production of crops from the thousands upon thousands of level acres upon which the fame of this great valley is founded. He goes on:



From "The Automobile."

PLOWING SIX FURROWS AT ONCE

With one of the specially designed auto farm tractors in California.

"So far, most of these engines have been ponderous steam affairs, of prodigious weight and size, ranging up to 21 tons, and to such dimensions as 24 feet in over-all length, 15 feet of width, and a height of 20 feet. Driving-wheels eight feet in diameter, geared to a 110-horse-power engine, are a commonplace feature, and explain an ability to tow heavy loads over rough ground that is little short of amazing. Plows turning 36 ten-inch furrows at once, and harvesters heading, threshing, and sacking sixty-foot swaths from a wheat-field are easily pulled by these machines. As tractors, loads of ore and lumber aggregating 75 tons are hauled on two or three trailers, while as much as 35 tons can be freighted up a 15-per-cent. grade. When it is considered that all this is not merely in the way of supplanting the horse, but in work for which the equine proves absolutely inadequate and unavailable, something of the attitude of California's bonanza ranch-owners toward farming with power will be appreciated.

"In the more recent exploitation of this field with internal-combustion engines, . . . the greatest demand seems to be for five- to six-ton machines, of a compactness and simplicity not realized with the steam-plants. By development in this direction, moreover, the advantages of traction plowing and cultivating are not only brought to the more numerous smaller landowners, but new possibilities are opened up in the field of orchard-plowing, in which the great height and bulk of the steam-machines are prohibitive.

"These considerations have been the predominating influences in shaping the designs of the new gasoline-machines, which are built with especial reference to use in close quarters and under the branches of trees. The lighter model, for example, is only 5½ feet high, 13 feet long, and less than 8 feet wide, yet it has ample traction for plowing ten furrows at once in ordinary ground. The motive power so far has been supplied with ordinary two- and four-cylinder four-cycle engines, of heavy marine and truck types, but experiments are now under way that in the very near future will lead to the use of lighter and more powerful engines, more nearly conforming to the most advanced automobile practise. The weight of these machines ranges from five to seven tons, with from 30 to 50 horse-power."

THE USES OF SPUN GLASS

THAT spun-glass, long known as a curiosity and more recently employed in making ornaments, or in decoration, will come into wide use for other and more practical purposes, is prophesied by E. Lemaire, in *La Nature* (Paris, June 6). This writer believes that the general employment of this substance in textile fabrics awaits only experimentation to ascertain the proper chemical composition for a glass of maximum flexibility and strength. He writes:

"In recent years the electrical and chemical industries have made large use of the valuable properties of glass. In the electrical industry its non-conductibility for heat and electricity has been especially useful; in chemical laboratories, its great power of resistance to reagents. Nevertheless, the applications of glass seem not to have been developed to the utmost; and in particular we have scarcely utilized at all its property of being easily spun and of thus entering into the formation of textile fabrics.

"Clothing made of such textiles would be incombustible, non-conducting, and resistant to acids, and would be perfectly insulating to electricity. Workmen wearing it would be proof against burns in the metallurgical industries and against injury by acids in chemical works; . . . and finally, in the electrical industries, rubber gloves, when guarded on the outside by spun-glass coverings, would absolutely prevent death from electric shock. The present use of spun-glass fabrics is not wide, but the cause should be sought in the lack of information on the subject in technical literature. Such is the opinion, at least, exprest by Mr. R. Lee in the *Elektrotechnischer Anzeiger*, from whose article we gather some of the following data.

"The art of spinning glass would appear to have been practised by the ancient Egyptians, but it was of little importance until the manufacture of glass was taken up at Venice. By the end of the eighteenth century the spinning of glass had spread through France and Bohemia, where it was long practised by peripatetic artists who frequented fairs and kermesses. It then consisted (and the method of working has not greatly changed since) in melting the end of a glass rod in a flame, grasping it with pincers, and fixing it to a wooden drum, called a lantern, which was turned rapidly while the glass continued to be heated and softened at the end of the rod. The process required great manual skill, attainable only by long practise. The drum was three or four feet in diameter, and as the mass of glass thread rolled thereon was cut across, it yielded pieces about three yards long. Their flexibility was not great enough to fit them for anything but braiding and making lace.

"Successful attempts were made in the middle of the nineteenth century by a Frenchman, J. de Brunfaut, with the object of obtaining industrially longer, more flexible, and stronger threads. Brunfaut may be considered the inventor of the modern spun-glass industry, but unfortunately he did not divulge all the secrets of its manufacture. His glass gives on analysis . . . a composition very nearly that of Bohemian glass, which is very hard and resistant to heat and acids. . . . Brunfaut's spun glass is used to make embroidery and passementerie. The industry was once prosperous in France, and Messrs. Dubus and Bonnel were able to weave cloth with the spun glass. At present aigrettes and imitation ostrich feathers are made with it.

"The orange-yellow glass yields brilliant tissues that resemble cloth of gold, while the white spun glass imitates silver. These fabrics, despite the transparency of glass, are not transparent, because the index of refraction between the glass and the air

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interposed between the fibers is too great. To get very brilliant threads with a metallic luster a rod of glass of rectangular section is used. This yields a flattened thread which preserves its four right angles and four plane faces, reflecting the light readily.

"De Brunfaut made also a glass cotton . . . which could be felted; his process would seem to have been rediscovered and improved by the brothers Weisskopf, and by the Bohemian Morchenstern. . . . . .

"Doubtless, if a ready sale should be assured, investigations would be made in industrial laboratories to find glasses that would satisfy certain conditions and particularly that would lend themselves readily to weaving; probably industrial processes would then soon be devised to make such spun glass cheaply. However this may be, the uses of spun glass, outside of jewelry and ornamentation, are already quite numerous and merit attention.

"Glass-wool, which resembles silk, conducts heat . . . poorly, because of the included air. . . . Tissues are made of it for the wear of gouty and rheumatic persons. The refuse is utilized for packing steam-pipes. In Germany the longer fibers are braided into lampwicks, which never burn out and act with the greatest regularity. These same braids serve also sometimes for non-conducting envelops, or are used for the insulation of electric conductors; washers for steam-joints are made of it and used in the same way as those of asbestos.

"Finally, quite recently, the capillary attraction of these fibers has been utilized to hold the acid liquid of so-called 'dry' piles of accumulators, especially where these devices are exposed to shocks, as when they are used to light automobiles."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW LONG IT TAKES A TREE TO GROW ONE INCH

THIS question—the average rate of increase in diameter of a growing tree—has recently been settled by a series of tests made under the auspices of *The Carriage Monthly* (Philadelphia) and described in that paper (August). Says the writer:

"To-day, by reason of the progress made in scientific tree cultivation, questions have arisen in the commercial and agricultural world that must be answered with sufficient accuracy to inspire faith in results in order to command investment of capital. For instance, the first query of capital is, 'How long will it require to grow hickory, ash, white oak, or poplar trees to usable size?' Farmers and tree-growers have no reliable unit rule to govern them, and there seems to be little published and nothing well authenticated in answer to this question, important as it is to commercial interests as well as to legislative authorities, both State and national. . . . . .

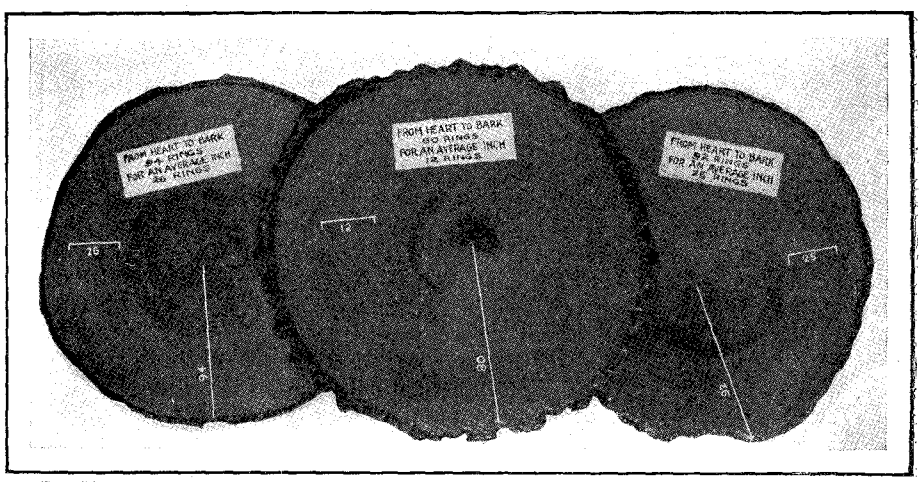
"Our method for reaching the subject comprehensively was to ask about forty of the country's prominent vehicle and wheel manufacturers, drawing their stock from territory where [hickory, white oak, ash, and tulip] are indigenous, to select and express to us short cross-sections of these woods from the ends of rims, shafts, spoke billets, body material, bows, or what not; these to be selected for the average width of growth, and the size of each block to be about 1 inch lengthwise, 1 inch across growth, and ¼ inch thick.

"These blocks we examined carefully, and marked on each block a 1-inch space across the average size of growths of the annular rings, after the manner shown in the illustration. We then counted the number of rings within the inch space on each block and registered the total in ink thereon. The next thing was to count these totals on all the samples of each of the several kinds of timbers submitted, and in the usual way thus ascertain the average number of years required for each kind of tree to grow one inch. In reaching this conclusion, we, of course, took only half the number of years recorded by the count since the opposite side of any tree gives the same number of growths. An inch growth on one side represents two inches growth to the tree. . . . . .

"This accomplished, we submitted the count, process, and result to scientific authority so well known to the world that the results will not be questioned. The blocks with recorded data will be in our office for the inspection and verification of any who care to personally inspect the same. In order to insure against the difference, if any, in locality where the blocks were obtained, our first intention was to report separately each of the States, viz., New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, but as the results from all the States were so nearly uniform, and because of the fact that many of the factories reporting buy timber in other States, we abandoned this plan. Instead we give the average west of the Alleghanies and east of the Alleghanies."

The results for the different woods are given as follows. As will be seen, it may be said roughly that it takes a tree from four to five years to increase one inch in diameter:

HICKORY...	(West of Alleghanies) Average number of years required to grow one inch, 4.87.
	(East of Alleghanies) Average number of years required to grow one inch, 5.83.
OAK.....	(East of Alleghanies) Average number of years required to grow one inch, 4.68.
ASH.....	(East of Alleghanies) Average number of years required to grow one inch, 4.91.
POPLAR.....	(East of Alleghanies) Average number of years required to grow one inch, 4.



From "The Carriage Monthly."

HOW THE YEARS REQUIRED FOR TREES TO GROW ONE INCH WERE RECKONED.

On each block a one-inch space was marked across the average size of growth of the annular rings as shown in the above cut. The number of rings within the inch space on each block was then counted, the totals shown on all blocks of each kind of timber added together, and the result divided by the number of blocks. The samples from which this photograph was made were more than twice as large as here shown and were exceptional types of slow-growth hickory.

PARTIAL DEAFNESS OF NEW-BORN BABES—That new-born children are deaf to tones of low pitch for several days after birth has just been established by W. Koellreutter as the result of a series of tests. He finds that this deafness is referable to a disturbance of the sound-conducting apparatus of the ear. Says *The Medical Record* (New York, August 8), quoting from *The Archives of Otology*:

"His material consisted of twenty children. They were all examined in a sleeping or a half-sleeping condition. . . . The results were observed by three persons who were witnesses to the examinations. The room for examination was a quiet room. The children were repeatedly examined for several days and at different times of the day. Koellreutter . . . finds a good reaction to high tones from birth, while deep and middle tones in the first days apparently were not perceived at all. He has been able to show that all new-born children react to high tone c^6 on the first day of life while the deep tones are not perceived. It seems therefore there is no reason to doubt the power of irritation which the auditory nerve possesses in the early age of children. This irritability in the light of present knowledge is shown by this reaction to the high tone c^6 while the insignificant reaction to the other deep tones points to a disturbance of the sound-perceiving apparatus for which there is a well-known anatomic foundation."

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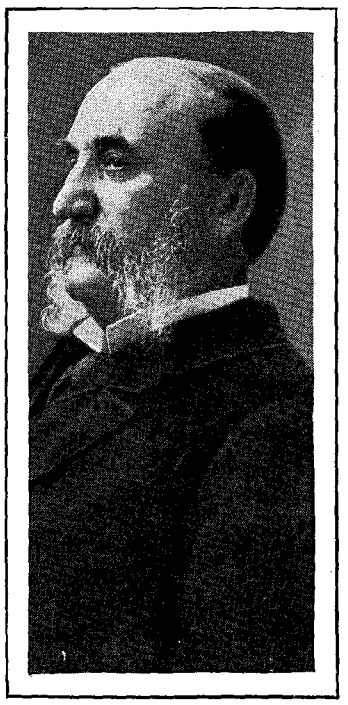
THE GREATEST OF SINGING EVANGELISTS

TO have been sponsor for a book that has sold into the fifty million copies is probably the unique achievement of the singing evangelist, the late Ira D. Sankey. "Gospel Hymns," which he edited, and to which he contributed a good many of his own compositions, is reported to have been printed that many times. Mr. Sankey, whose later years have been passed in private life, on account of blindness, is recalled as the enormously successful partner of the late Dwight L. Moody. Even Mr. Moody's own success, great as it was, is said not to have begun until he induced the young gospel-singer to join forces with him. "With his musical expression of the Gospel message," says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, Ira D. Sankey "appealed to the feelings which must be stirred if men are to be brought to do effectively what their reason tells them they should do." In an editorial appreciation of Mr. Sankey, who died at his home in Brooklyn on August 13, *The Inter Ocean* not only pays a high tribute to the worth of the singer's work, but tells the story of one of his most effective sacred songs—a song that has hardly escaped mention in any of the numerous tributes printed since the announcement of Mr. Sankey's end. "He will be longest remembered," it says, "as the composer of 'The Ninety and Nine.'" We read further:



IRA D. SANKEY,

Who will be longest remembered, it is asserted, as the composer of "The Ninety and Nine."

"Those who believe that men are now and then directly inspired by a power higher than themselves to do great deeds find support for that belief in the circumstances under which 'The Ninety and Nine' was composed and first performed.

"Moody and Sankey had been invited to Great Britain to conduct religious meetings, in which they had been so successful in the United States. Their work in Glasgow had been very effective, and they were on their way to Edinburgh. As they took the train there came into Mr. Sankey's hands a newspaper clipping containing the words of 'The Ninety and Nine,' written by Elizabeth Clephane.

"Mr. Sankey was struck with the dramatic fervor of its presentation of the truth that no human soul, however strayed and apparently lost, is beyond God's love and care; but no musical expression of this thought immediately occurred to him, and the verses were dropt into a pocket.

"The first meeting of the evangelists in Edinburgh was largely attended, and the hearers were interested, but did not seem especially sympathetic. As the meeting drew toward a close a sense of failure crept over the leaders. Mr. Moody prepared to dismiss the audience, but first asked Mr. Sankey to sing something.

"Sankey, as he told it afterward himself, had taken out the poem of 'The Ninety and Nine'—he did not know why—and was reading it. As he arose to go to the organ he was conscious that he ought to do something that would really stir that apathetic congregation, and he prayed for help.

"He laid the verses on the desk and began to play and sing the words without knowing what the next note would be. When he got through the first stanza he was not sure that he could remember what he had sung and so go on with the second; and thus he felt his way from line to line and from word to word to the end. And the audience was in tears when he finished."

Mr. Sankey was born in Pittsburg in 1840. His father was a Methodist preacher, and, curiously, is said to have been "well off." He enlisted in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers at Lincoln's first call in 1860, and at the expiration of his enlistment entered the Internal Revenue Service. The New York *Sun* tells the story of his meeting with Mr. Moody, of their work together, and also something of his personal traits. Thus:

"As the story goes, Mr. Moody, who was as devoid apparently of all musical sense as was Dean Swift, heard him render a revival hymn at the International Y. M. C. A. Convention held in Indianapolis in 1870. Turning to his neighbor, Mr. Moody asked with some ecxitement, 'Who is that man over there that sings so?'

"The neighbor was H. K. Porter, president of the Y. M. C. A. in Pittsburg. He knew Sankey very well and told Mr. Moody all about him and his fine voice.

"'Well,' Mr. Moody rejoined, 'I don't know anything about his fine voice, but I do know that he feels every word he sings and believes every word he feels. I want to meet that man. Bring him over to the hotel.'

"Six months later Sankey was assisting Moody at the latter's church in Illinois Street in Chicago. They never separated afterward except twice—once for three months when the Chicago fire burnt them out, and again when Mr. Moody left Mr. Sankey in charge of his new church, the new Tabernacle, while he went to England on his first foreign tour. It was during Mr. Moody's absence that Mr. Sankey composed many of his gospel tunes.

"All the songs he made up during this time he put in a scrap-book, which was the only book he carried abroad with him save the Bible, when Mr. Moody called him over to assist in the revival. From the time of the great English tour, in 1873-75, till the time of Mr. Moody's death in 1899, the two evangelists were never separated. They had addrest some of the biggest audiences of modern times. Agricultural Hall, London, which seats twenty thousand, was the scene of many of their meetings, and it was always full. In New York their meetings were held for the most part in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rink, Brooklyn; the Brooklyn Tabernacle or in Carnegie Hall. In these New York meetings Mr. Sankey sometimes had a choir of as many as five hundred voices under his leadership.

"In appearance Mr. Sankey was a man of large stature, erect, and of powerful physique, with a manner full of animation, enthusiasm, and earnestness. The most prominent physical characteristic was his chest, which was forty-eight inches around. His voice was a fine natural barytone, covering two octaves, tho he never appeared to have cultivated it. He never sang a hymn in the same way twice, nor even the second verse of a tune as he sang the first."

His manner of composing his hymns, *The Sun* continues, was as naive as was his delivery of them. He put them together "by inspiration," stopping suddenly in the midst of his reading or talking to jot down a bit of melody that came to him. These jottings he gathered together and developed at his leisure, sometimes fitting them to words chosen from his scrap-book of "verses that lift" and sometimes getting another hymn-writer like Miss Fannie Crosby to fit new words. "If you plant the germ of a song or an idea," he was fond of saying, "it will grow of itself." We read further:

"The books issued under his name include 'The Gospel Choir,' 'The Male Choir,' 'Christian Endeavor Hymn-Book,' 'Sankey's Story of the Gospel Hymns,' and 'My Life and Sacred Songs.' Among the hundreds of hymns he composed some of the best known are 'The Ninety and Nine,' 'There'll Be No Dark Valley,' 'A Shelter in the Time of Storm,' 'When the Mists Are Rolled Away,' and 'Faith Is the Victory.' He has also compiled 'Sacred Songs and Solos,' 'Gospel Hymns,' 'Winnowed Songs' for Sunday-schools, and 'Young People's Songs of Praise.' There are several books of which it is said that their circulation is second only to that of the Bible. Among them are 'Robinson Crusoe' and 'Uncle

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Tom's Cabin,' but it is doubtful if the combined sales of both books would equal that of the 'Gospel Hymns,' of which over fifty million have been printed.

"Mr. Sankey is reported to have received $500,000 or more in royalties, most of which he gave away. Since the establishment of the Northfield School for Bible Study, by Moody and Sankey, he has turned over every penny that he received from his music to this institution."

"FATHERS OF FAMILIES" IN FRANCE

THE latest battle-cry of the French episcopate is "Catholic schools for Catholics." On this point the Church in the French Republic is showing remarkable signs of life and activity, and a Catholic writer gives us a graphic picture of a new movement that aims to revive religious education and replace the schools outlawed by the Government. As the State enjoyed liberty and developed general prosperity after the bloody desolation of the Revolution, so the national Church springs into new youth as a consequence of the Separation. We have already recorded how church-building has recently increased in France and how the alms of the laity have been liberally contributed toward the maintenance of public worship. The subject of education has proved a more difficult problem. The teaching of the young has been for centuries in the hands of the clergy and the religious orders. The expulsion of the teaching orders by the legislation of the Government has placed the Catholics in France in a sad dilemma. The old tradition of religious teaching in schools is in danger of being interrupted. What is most remarkable is the Church's reliance, at this present moment, on lay assistance and support in maintaining Catholic and religious schools. We learn from the French press that in several dioceses associations have been formed among laymen for inaugurating and supporting these Catholic schools. Some journals rail against these "Associations of the Fathers of Families" as mere hotbeds of conspiracy against the lay school; others look upon them as seminaries of rebellion against a democratic régime; and the *Lanterne* (Paris) speaks of them as "laboring day and night to sap and undermine the system of government which we hold so dear."

Writing in the *Soleil* (Paris) Oscar Havard sets out to show the real object of these parochial "Associations of the Fathers of Families." The first aim is to secure to Catholic children an education in accordance with Catholic ideals, *i.e.*, a religious education. Mr. Havard does not pretend to have explored the whole of France in order to learn what progress has been made in this movement, but he urges on the laity and hierarchy their plain duty in the matter as Catholics. He tells us that in the single diocese of Belley at least a dozen of these associations have been formed. He quotes the words of Mgr. Henry, of Grenoble, who declares:

"I intend to found an 'Association of the Fathers of Families' in every parish of my diocese.' This bishop will even go so far as to defy the law in this matter and observes:

"In view of the iniquities which are now rampant I am resolved not to yield. I may pay or refuse to pay the fines imposed upon me. I will even go to prison, if this is inevitable. I feel sure that things will be changed in France on the day when a bishop faces imprisonment in order to fight against the iniquitous laws which have been hatched in the brain of these wretched ministers."

Mr. Havard informs us that "another member of the younger episcopate, Mgr. Laurans, Bishop of Cahors, has used language equally inspiriting with regard to the school question and the perils which it involves."

The movement by which it is intended to give Catholic fathers a real interest in the religious education of their children is rapidly spreading through the length and breadth of the land. Mr. Havard predicts that if Catholics are united in the matter, the lay schools will be eclipsed, and he quotes what he styles "a tragic metaphor" from "a [radical] organ of the Bloc" which observes that "36,000 communes have now been invaded by this octopus whose myriad tentacles threaten the strangulation of our republican system of education." The matter lies in the hands of the bishops, of whom Mr. Havard remarks:

"On the day when our eighty-six bishops, with firm resolution, shall dare, like Mgr. Henry and Mgr. Laurans, to defy the prisons of the Republic and undertake an offensive campaign against the corruptors of our youth, the anti-Catholic lay school will feel its death-blow."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY PASTORS ARE NEEDED IN SUMMER

THE month of June is recommended as a more suitable time for the pastor's vacation than the customary July and August by a Philadelphia lawyer who writes in *The Sunday-School Times* of that city. He selects this time not exclusively for its intrinsic fitness, but because thereby the Church will not suffer during the most trying months of the year from the absence of the pastor and the presence of an inefficient supply. He asks whether the Church can afford to part with the pastor's services during the two midsummer months when conditions are such as the following analysis shows:

"The Church, generally speaking, seems to be at its lowest ebb during the summer time. Weather conditions interfere perceptibly with the interest of the members. In all reason, this interference in the minus direction should be met and overcome. To do this, an interest must be created sufficient to take the thoughts away from the heat. There is a way of doing this. Actual experiment has proved it, and will always do so. It is to have in the pulpit and the parsonage a man of God who loves his work and values his privileges; a man who is awake and can inspire by his enthusiasm; such a man as shall be suggested a little later. Not a man whom no congregation will call—in reality 'out of the running'—foisted upon a church during the summer time until the 'dear pastor returns renewed in body, mind, and spirit.'

"It is exceedingly sad to think of the custom of getting mediocre supplies at the time when the weather is most against the people. Instead of overcoming difficulties, the difficulty is increased, and the poor people who must stay at home—those who most need sympathy and inspiration—are called upon to carry the heaviest burdens.

"It is submitted that most of the members of our churches are workingmen and women who have, as a rule, about two weeks as the extent of their vacations. The simple consideration of this fact means that most of the members are at home for more than half of the summer. That being so, should conditions be permitted to exist which stifle interest in religious services and work? In short, should the members be almost forgotten by the pastor, and their needs slighted? Should a minister of the Gospel be willing, or negligent enough, to leave his church, conscious that the person who is to take his place is one whom he himself would grow weary of listening to during the heat of summer, and one who probably has been chosen because the trustees are mindful that the expenditures during this season of the year must be kept as low as possible? Again, let it be said that these are not idle questions.

"It is not denied that most ministers work hard. There is not a harder worker than a faithful pastor. It is not denied that vacations are as necessary and as helpful to him as to any other person. But should the faithful pastor leave his church during the summer months of July and August?"

The writer, who claims familiarity with conditions in Philadelphia, "has no hesitancy in stating that it would improve conditions exceedingly if pastors would occupy their own pulpits throughout the summer." His alternative of June for the pastor's holiday time has these features to recommend it:

"Instead of his leaving the city or town in July or August, let him consider the month of June as his special time. This month is not burdened with summer's heat. Weather conditions are not minus in their effect upon the interest of the members. That is something to note. And again, the days of June are the beautiful suggestive days, and are also the long, long days. Such days can

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mean abundantly more for upbuilding the body of a man in need than the warm days of the succeeding months.

"Think of it! a good rest in June would renew the pastor, and make him fresh and full of inspiration for his flock. And during the two months of heat he would become the very leader they needed, just the one who would be present to sympathize with those who must work during the heat, and who need God and his message well told, just as much then as in the cooler months."

A PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES

THE recent changed relations between the Church and educational institutions lead to the question: Does Church control or affiliation belong only to the infant and youthful periods of institutional growth, and does admission to the Carnegie "test" of secular institutions indicate maturity and ability to care for oneself in the future? Or again: Is Church control essential to the accomplishment of certain aims in education, and does its abandonment indicate a loss of such ideals? These questions are put by Prof. J. C. Shedd, of Princeton, in view especially of the fact that so many of the group of colleges enjoying a share in the "Carnegie Foundation" were "founded under Christian auspices" and "would be justly indignant if their title to being Christian were questioned." It is worthy of note, the writer further remarks, that the number of colleges that have cut the bonds that tied them in this respect "do not regard the step as altering their aims or outlook. It is true that they will cease to receive formal aid from church boards, but they continue to plead for help on the basis of aiding Christian education." While the answer to the questions put at the beginning is not immediately forthcoming, the situation that created them is also giving rise to a new impulse stated in an article by Professor Shedd in the Chicago *Interior*. We read:

"It is probable that no very definite answers can be made to these questions until several decades have passed. It is also likely that the answers will differ in different cases. History will doubtless repeat itself. As in the past so in the future, some colleges founded by Christian men for Christian aims will become secularized. Others will remain true to the purposes laid down by their founders. The laws of heredity and of environment are about as operative with colleges as with individuals.

"The changed environment of modern times is exerting a powerful diverting influence. Demands for specialized education, pressure for time for new branches of study, and the argument that it is not the function of the college to teach religion, are forces that have well-nigh made the 'old-time' college a thing of the past. Some have accepted the term 'culture,' with or without the prefix 'Christian,' in lieu of the term 'religion,' while others look to such agencies as the Christian association instead of to the college proper for the promotion of religion.

"Against this complex situation a protest has arisen in the minds of many who look with regret upon the secularization of all education. They reason thus: The whole system of State instruction is of necessity secular; alongside of this system is growing up a set of independent institutions that are either utilitarian or at best cultural in their aims. Admirable as is the work of both of these classes of institutions, they fail to furnish adequate moral leadership for the nation. The result of this protest is a demand for an increase in the number of colleges distinctly Christian in their aims and ideals.

"This demand for a renewed emphasis of the Christian aspects of education has infused new life into the movement for building up church institutions. The Presbyterian Church has only recently adopted an aggressive policy. This has been brought about by two considerations in particular: (1) Only thus can a sufficient number of candidates for the ministry be secured. (2) In this way the Church can better discharge its educational obligation to society, than by desultory contributions to schools of other affiliations.

"That the Church is hereby conserving its own best interests none may doubt who have studied the situation. In regard to Christian workers the following percentages are illuminating:

	From Secular Universities.	State Univer'es.	Christian Univer'es.	Christian Colleges.
Foreign missionaries.....	.5	7.1	9.1	84.3
Theological students.....	.5	6.6	12.0	80.9
Home missionaries.....	.4	6.3	8.5	84.8

"The Church college holds a remarkably advantageous position in the last column of figures."

The Christian college of course must furnish its full quota of recruits for the pulpit and the missionary field. It should provide also workers for the Sunday-school. To do this there is a necessary connection between learning and the Christian spirit as Professor Shedd points out here:

"There should, indeed, be no laxity in the matter of scholarship. The best in the land should be insisted upon, both from the standpoint of the classroom and the standpoint of productive research. There should be, however, something beyond mere scholarship and culture in the faculty in proportion as there is more than these things to be brought out in the student. 'Like teacher, like scholar,' is pretty safe logic in college life.

"This question is more than one of general Christian culture, it is one of true religious activity. All will acknowledge that if the man is to get this impetus at all he must get it in school days. The high-school graduate enters as freshman at the most plastic period of his life. Unconsciously, perhaps, he patterns his opinions, his ideals of life, and, to some degree, his conduct also, after one or another of his instructors. This is but the manifestation of the hero-worship instinct of the boy, and the loving memories that cluster about the names of such men as Prof. David E. Beach, of Marietta; Prof. John T. Duffield, of Princeton; and a host of others, are but records of the hero-worship of the young collegian."

DIFFICULTIES OF SOUTH-AFRICAN CHURCH UNION—Even South Africa is agitated over the project of church union, thus making the movement, together with Australia, practically world-wide. There is, however, an impediment encountered there, and *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York) thinks that the discussion will continue for several years to come. The four denominations concerned are the Congregationalist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist, and tho the tenacity with which some doctrines are held by single members may delay the proposed union, there may be an advantage in keeping up the discussion, thinks *The Congregationalist*, in that "one obstacle after another in the way of union is examined and its real character analyzed." This journal continues:

"It has been claimed that there is no essential element in Christian life and doctrine for which any one of the denominations witnesses more definitely than the others. To this statement the Baptists take exception, saying that they stand more distinctively than any others for a regenerated membership. In the South African *Congregationalist* a Congregational minister, Rev. W. P. Williams, replies to this claim precisely as a minister in the United States would do. He says that no one would deny that Baptists stand more definitely than others for a symbolism that stands for a change of heart, or that they desire to continue that symbolism, which is the act of immersion of the candidate for membership in water, because they so interpret the will of Christ. But he says truly that the other three denominations stand for the thing symbolized, that is, the need of the regenerated membership, just as positively as Baptists. As to infant baptism, he says it has no connection with membership in the Church. The fact that a candidate for membership was baptized in infancy does not in any way influence the judgment of the Church in receiving him. Infant baptism is continued in our churches because it has certain values in regard to deepening holy interest in child life, and in regard to emphasizing the unity of the Christian family. Personal acceptance of Christ as the divine Savior is the one and only door to membership in the four denominations. Baptists continue their symbol of it, that is all the difference between them and the others. Such continuance on their part ought not to be a barrier to union with other bodies who agree with them in every primary element of faith. It will take a good while for Baptists clearly to apprehend this position, and perhaps for the other denominations as well, but it seems to stand as the actual position of all these denominations."

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RIVAL DEVILS

THE devil had more openly-confest votaries in New York on Tuesday evening of last week than in all likelihood ever before fell to his lot. At two theaters his satanic majesty was impersonated by leading actors of the local stage, and the press report that disappointed thousands were unable to gain admission to the spectacle. The vehicle of his appearances were rival English versions of a play by a Hungarian journalist, Mr. Ferenc Molnar, with the title of "The Devil" It has had a great success in European capitals, and, in what was announced as "the authorized English version," was promised for production in America by Colonel Savage. The theatrical world was electrified on Monday of last week by an announcement from Mr. Harrison Gray Fiske that he would present another version of the play with Mr. George Arliss in the title-rôle. People were also apprized of surreptitious rehearsals in a suburban town with the theatrical company passing under fictitious names by way of accomplishing a feat of outgeneralship. Mr. Savage had already "tried out" his play in "the provinces" and, all-unsuspecting of rivals, had allowed his players to scatter on their summer holidays. Moreover, his hands were full with final rehearsals of a "Merry Widow" company. Then the bomb burst. What Mr. Savage did, says *The Sun* (New York), was to "crack the managerial whip over the backs of his actors" in a fashion like this:

GEORGE ARLISS
At the Belasco Theater.

EDWIN STEVENS
At the Garden Theater.

GIVING NEW YORK A FORETASTE OF THE EVIL ONE.

"His star, Edwin Stevens, was at the time on Nantucket Island. Mr. Savage got him by wireless. Mr. Stevens chartered a steamboat which took him to Wood's Hole, where he caught an express train to New York. He arrived at Mott Haven at 1:59 Monday morning, where an automobile was waiting for him. Straight to the Garden Theater, at something less than sixty miles an hour, the automobile took Stevens, where all-night rehearsals had started already under the direction of Mr. Savage, Mr. Herford, and Robert Milton.

"Mr. Savage held them hard at work until daylight yesterday morning, six hours of steady grind. There was a short interval then for breakfast and rest, and then at 9 o'clock in the morning Mr. Stevens and the rest of the company went back to work and plugged away until 7 o'clock last night. A few minutes more than an hour later the audience was in the Garden Theater applauding a company of actors who appeared as fresh and energetic as if they had been resting, letter perfect, for weeks."

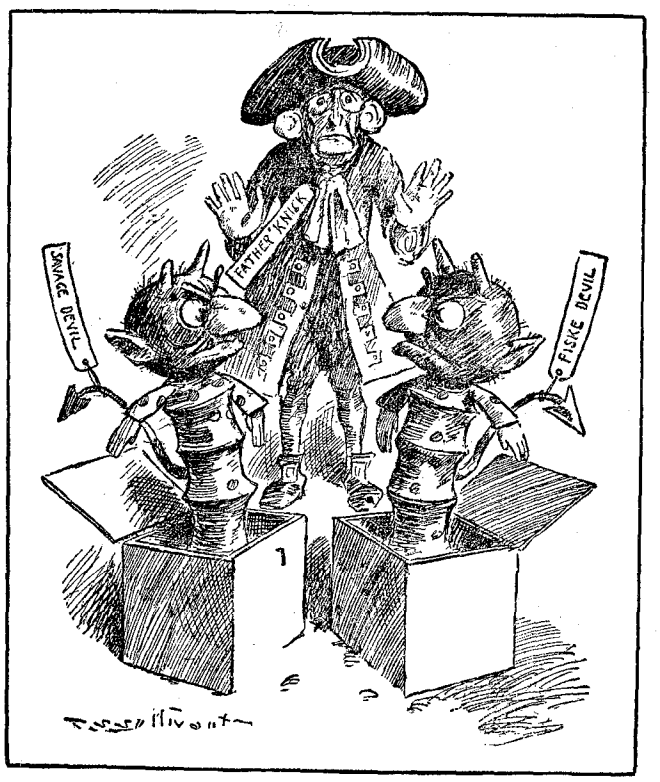
The recent opera war may be paralleled by a theatrical warfare thus inaugurated. Critical opinion has not settled down to a judgment of the respective merits of the two performances. The public in general and the devotees who were excluded because of the exhausted capacity of both houses saw on the street one phase of the warfare. Mr. Savage, whose playhouse is remote from the heart of the theater district, sent "sandwich-men" to parade Forty-second Street bearing on their backs the legend "Thou Shalt Not Steal—The Devil." *The Tribune's* account of the piece runs thus:

"Instead of a blasphemous drama, the audience beheld a virile representation of the frailties of human nature, painted in varied colors by a cunning master. 'The Devil' is a morality play of the highest order. It is the first thoughtful representation of the new season; and discussion of its merits as a play and of the moral it imparts must be deferred until a later date. It is only necessary to record here that it created a profound impression.

"There are three acts, and in each Ferenc Molnar has boldly set forth in dialog and actions the passions of the human soul; all through, the *Devil* appears to be laughing at the very weaknesses he has portrayed. The plot is not a novel nor a striking one, but it is deftly worked out. An artist is in love with the beautiful wife of a wealthy merchant. She, too, loves, but fears to express her passion. The *Devil* appears on the stage within five minutes after the curtain has gone up and quits it in the last act, when his work is accomplished. The artist hesitates.

"The merchant's wife, *Jolan*, hopes to bury her own passion by seeming to approve of his marriage to a frivolous young creature named *Vilma*. She is already aware that he has befriended a model, but that incident in the artist's life only quickened her desire to see him the husband of *Vilma*. The *Devil*, in the disguise of a benign philanthropist, gradually enters the lives of the artist and *Jolan*. They fear him at first, but come to like his manners, and eventually fall into the path he had planned for them. There are several dramatic incidents in the progress of this play, notably in the second and the last acts. The impelling figure, however, is that of the ever-present philanthropist. He is here, there; in the studio at three in the afternoon, and at midnight the wonder of a grand assemblage attending a reception given by *Jolan's* husband.

"In the last act *Jolan* hurries into *Sandor's* studio. She is almost beside herself with joy. She has calmly assured herself that the storm is passed, that once she has in her possession a certain



WHEN DEVIL MEETS DEVIL.
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

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communication she had written at the dictation of the benevolent philanthropist there would be no recurrence of temptation.

"She found there the same suave gentleman who had surprized her in the same place only a few hours before. She told him of her determination. She was anxious to know if he had given the communication to *Sandor*. The *Devil* said he had not, and for a moment she was happy. Within five minutes she had told, in her own language, what she had written at the *Devil's* dictation. Then that amiable gentleman recalled that he had not presented her letter to *Sandor*. Would he do so now? The curtain is falling when the lovers leave the studio, arm in arm. When it hides half the audience there is only one figure on the stage, the dominant character of the play, the benevolent gentleman of the world, the *Devil*."

ARTHUR BARTLETT MAURICE,

Editor of *The Bookman*, who once sat up all night to get the first advance proof-sheets that contained the solution of the mystery in "The Hound of the Baskervilles."

The Press (New York) observes that "it is easy to comprehend why managers engaged in bitter rivalry for possession of this drama, for in many of its aspects it is one of the strongest and most gripping plays the stage has seen in a decade. There is heart and passion and head to the play, and probably that explains it all." Yet there is this misgiving over the principal character:

"We are made to laugh with him and at times we are almost carried along with sympathy for his project. Here is the poison in the potion. With a play that has no heroism to reward, and wherein Satan is superior to the forces of evil throughout, carrying off the final victory, the clergy will be concerned even if Anthony Comstock does not go afoot with a bigger club than he whacked on the luckless head of Bernard Shaw.

"'Mrs. Warren's Profession' by comparison with the Molnar devil is a Sunday-school tract. If this play should become a great popular success, in spite of its lack of appeal to the groundlings, the forces that have suppress horse-racing should be aroused to fierce attack on the immorality of 'The Devil.'"

A LITERARY FACTORY

THERE appears to be a literary factory as well as factories of other kinds, and a successful journeyman in this factory tries what modicum of comfort he can provide for the "discouraged short-story writer" whose confessions were quoted in our issue of June 20. In that unburdening, it will be recalled, a man confest that if measured by pecuniary results he must admit "flat failure," but "if regulated by praise I am a success." His words were taken by us from the "Pilgrim's Scrip" in the July *American Magazine;* now in the same department Mr. Gilson Willets endeavors to "show by convincing, specific, practical facts that starvation is not necessary in the writing life." As a supplement to the record he furnishes below it may be read in "Who's Who in America" that Mr. Willets has had a varied newspaper and editorial experience, that he has traveled as special correspondent for the popular weeklies, and that the titles of some of his books are: "Anita, the Cuban Spy," "The Triumph of Yankee Doodle," "The Loves of Twenty and One," "The Bull-Fighters," and "Commercial Invasion of Europe." By such further "facts" as the following Mr. Willets tries to convince the despondent author that starvation is folly:

"I have been writing, nothing but writing, for eighteen years without a single interruption of any kind, always as a free lance. I have produced 7,200,000 words, for which I received $72,000.

"My articles and stories have appeared in 90 different magazines and weeklies and in 40 newspapers, besides syndicate articles in 500 newspapers.

"I have written nine books, including two novels, works of reference, and books of the 'premium' class. Combined sale of these books, 750,000.

"I have written more than 1,500 different magazine articles, and over 100 short stories, and heaven knows how many pamphlets and advertisements. My 'stuff' has appeared over 100 different names.

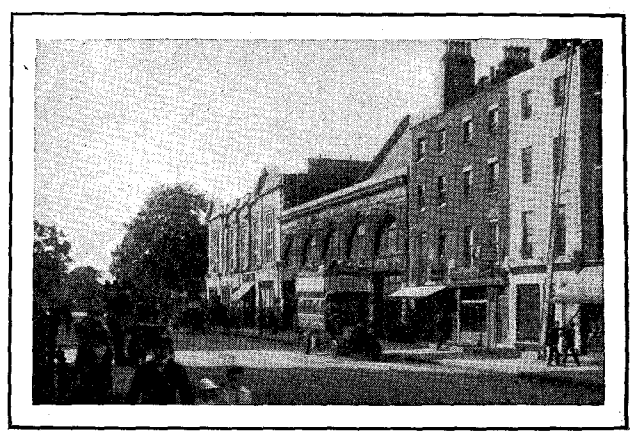
"My output has averaged, for eighteen years, some 400,000 words a year. Average pay, one cent a word. Average yearly earnings from writing alone, $4,000. In certain years I have made $6,000 or a little more. I have been paid five cents a word; but I do not seek this class of work. I find that I can make more at work for one or two cents a word.

"My workshop is a word factory; capacity, 3,000 words a day. When absent (half the year or more) I travel in search of raw material. In such quest I have traveled 200,000 miles—every country in Europe, every State in the Union, besides India, etc. Traveled 15,000 miles last year."

FOREBEARS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

IT has been generally known that *Sherlock Holmes* is the literary embodiment of an Edinburgh-University professor as that man imprest himself upon the sensitive plate of Conan Doyle's mind. The Professor was Dr. Joseph Bell, and he was accustomed, we are reminded by Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice, to "sit in the patients' waiting-room with a face like a red Indian, and diagnose the people as they came in before even they had opened their mouths." In telling their symptoms and giving details of their lives he hardly ever made a mistake. In *Sherlock Holmes* and Dr. Bell, physical as well as intellectual traits were the same. They had "the same sharp, piercing eyes, the eagle nose, and the hawk-like features." In *Collier's* (August 15) Mr. Maurice gives a sample glimpse of Dr. Bell, who might be accused, as the stage mimics sometimes say, of giving "my imitation of my imitator":

"Dr. Bell, as well as *Sherlock Holmes*, was often inclined to be highly dramatic in the exposition of his singular faculties. A patient would enter his consulting-room. 'Ah,' the Professor would say, 'I perceive that you are a soldier, a non-commissioned officer, and that you have served in Bermuda.' The man would acknowledge the correctness of the indictment, and the students would express their surprize. 'How did I know that, gentlemen? The matter is simplicity itself. He came into the room without taking his hat off, as he would go into an orderly's room. He was a soldier. A slight authoritative air, combined with his age,



By courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

UPPER BAKER STREET, LONDON,

Showing the home of *Sherlock Holmes*.

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shows that he was a non-commissioned officer. A slight rash on the forehead tells me that he was in Bermuda, and subject to a certain rash known only there.'"

The figure of Joseph Bell was very clear in Conan Doyle's mind, Mr. Maurice continues, when he sat down to write "A Study in Scarlet." A part was also played by the American premier in detective fiction, as the following shows:

"He had been reading Edgar Allan Poe's 'The Purloined Letter' and 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue,' the tales which introduce *M. Dupin*, and had formed some very definite ideas of his own about the detective in fiction. 'In a work which consists in the drawing of detectives,' he once wrote, 'there are only one or two qualities which one can use, and an author is forced to hark back upon them constantly, so that every detective must really resemble every other detective to a greater or less extent. There is no great originality required in devising or constructing such a man, and the only possible originality which one can get into a story about a detective is in giving him original plots and problems to solve, as in his equipment there must be an alert acuteness of mind to grasp facts, and the relation which each of them bears to the other.' After thinking over his detective for some time Dr. Doyle began building up a scientific system by which everything might be logically reasoned out. Along purely intellectual lines Poe had done that before with *M. Dupin*. *Sherlock Holmes* was practical and systematic, and where he differed from *Dupin* was that in consequence of his previous scientific education he possest a vast fund of exact knowledge from which to draw. . . . . .

"While it remained for *Sherlock Holmes* to make generally popular the science of deduction, the methods employed, in some form or other, may be traced back from writer to writer until they are lost in the mists of antiquity. The reasoning of *Sherlock Holmes* is exactly along the lines of reasoning followed by *M. Dupin* in 'The Purloined Letter' and 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue.' Poe probably drew his inspiration from the interesting story in Voltaire's 'Zadig,' which tells how *Zadig* describes to the King's chief huntsman all the peculiarities of a horse and a dog which he had himself never seen. Voltaire, in his turn, probably derived his hint from a story by the Chevalier de Mailly, entitled 'Voyage et Aventure des Trois Princes de Sarendip,' which appeared in 1719, or twenty-eight years earlier than 'Zadig.'"

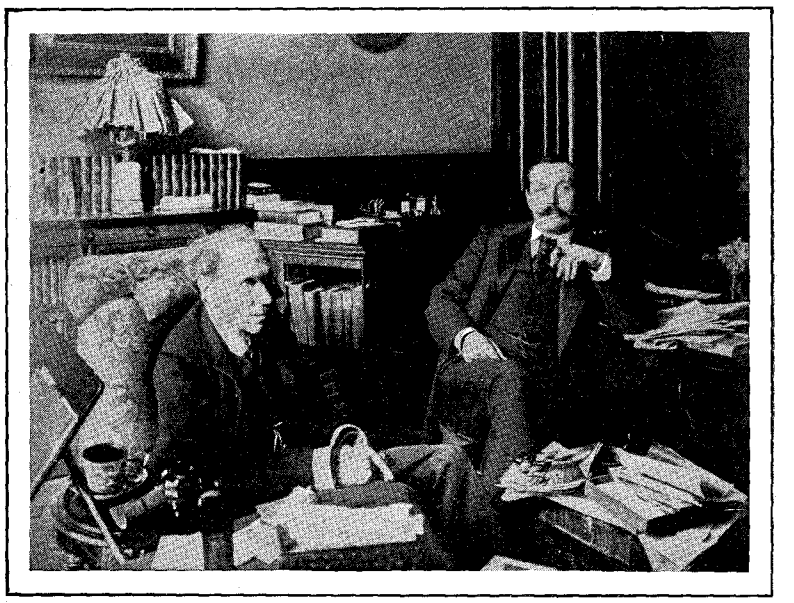
By courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

DR. JOSEPH BELL,

The Edinburgh Professor, who was the original of the great detective.

Mr. Maurice notes that *Sherlock Holmes* has had a remarkable success upon the stage, not only in America, where he was first presented by Mr. William Gillette in 1900, but also in Berlin and Paris. The play produced in the latter city during the past season "follows closely on the lines of the Gillette play, differing radically only in its last act," and "has proved one of the most striking successes that the Paris stage has known for years." "The word 'sherlockitis' is only one of the contributions to Parisian *argot* for which Mr. Pierre de Courcelle's adaptation has been responsible." Mr. Maurice writes further:

"M. de Courcelle's play, with M. Gemier in the title-rôle, has now reached almost three hundred performances at the Théâtre Antoine, a very remarkable run for Paris. The result of this success has been exceedingly annoying to the French police officials. One Parisian out of five nowadays considers himself a *Sherlock Holmes*, and consequently everybody is asking why M. Hamard should fail where the English detective would have succeeded in no time. In connection with two recent sensational murders the Paris papers have been setting forth their versions of how these mysterious crimes are committed, in the form of interviews with *Sherlock Holmes*. The other day a footman stole a casket containing ten thousand francs' worth of jewels and concealed it in a hole in the ground in the Bois de Boulogne. When



By courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

THE LATE JAMES PAYN AND CONAN DOYLE

Engaged in a tête-à-tête in Dr. Doyle's library.

finally forced to confess, he declared that he had been so much impress by the cunning of *Holmes* and the skill of *Moriarty* as a criminal that he wished to imitate them."

A BRONTË MARE'S-NEST

THERE must be in England a certain delight in literary mare's-nests. Not long ago we recorded their discovery of a cipher that gave the authorship of Shakespeare's plays to the Earl of Southampton [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 23, 1907]. This discovery was due to a schoolmaster who declined to take the public fully into his confidence. Now a correspondent of the London *Academy*, Mr. J. Malham-Dembleby, has proof positive that Charlotte, and not Emily, Brontë wrote "Wuthering Heights," but he isn't going to tell us any more about it at present. So far as we have seen, Mr. Nicol, the schoolmaster, hasn't told what he knows about Shakespeare and Southampton. Shall we ever know the proof that Charlotte, and not her sister, wrote the famous novel? Mr. Malham-Dembleby wrote an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (March, 1907) on the Brontë subject, yet he says in *The Academy* (August 1), "I have not as yet presented in print virtually any of my evidence on Charottle Brontë's 'Wuthering Heights,'" but the questions of interested people lead him to tell this much:

"'Jane Eyre' traces its descent immediately from the same source as 'Wuthering Heights'; it does not stand alone, having perfect affinity with 'Wuthering Heights' in so far that if Charlotte Brontë had not written 'Wuthering Heights' my regretful duty would have been to show she had been guilty of one of the most flagrant and sensational literary thefts imaginable. . . . . .

"'Why should Currer Bell persist in denying her authorship of "Wuthering Heights"?'

"Because a disastrous law-suit might have resulted but for her denials. The author of 'Wuthering Heights'—which work was

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accepted long before 'Jane Eyre'—was pledged to send her second work (which was 'Jane Eyre') to a Mr. Newby, the publisher of 'Wuthering Heights.' Read the following extract from a letter to the publishers of 'Jane Eyre' from Charlotte Brontë in response to their offer to publish the next works by the authors of 'Agnes Grey' and 'Wuthering Heights':

". . . 'my relatives would have been most happy had it been in their power to avail themselves of your proposal respecting the publication of their future works, but their present engagements to Mr. Newby are such as to prevent their consulting freely their own inclinations and interests, and I need not tell you . . . that engagements must be respected whether they are irksome or not. For my own part I *peculiarly* [italics mine] regret this circumstance.'

"In view of my evidence I know that Charlotte Brontë was aware she used the word 'peculiarly' in its proper sense; it was a matter affecting her personal property—it meant to her the loss while she lived of the recognition of her authorship of her 'Wuthering Heights'; it meant the assumption of a deceptive rôle repugnant to her honorable nature, but, once assumed, inseparable. What tragedy was this!"

In a letter in *The Academy* (July 18) Mr. Malham-Dembleby claims the supporting opinion of an earlier writer, the poet Sidney Dobell, who declared (in *The Palladium*, September, 1850) "in the face of Charlotte Brontë's denying the authorship of 'Wuthering Heights'":

"That any hand but that which shaped 'Jane Eyre' and 'Shirley' cut out the earlier statues [the characters in 'Wuthering Heights'] we should require more than the evidence of our senses to believe. . . . Whatever absolute superiority we may discover in 'Jane Eyre,' we find in it only further evidence of the producing qualities to which 'Wuthering Heights' bears testimony."

The Manchester *Guardian* agrees to wait for Mr. Malham-Dembleby's "evidence," but in the mean time it claims the right "to express vigorous incredulity." Further:

"If he could establish his point he would mar a noble romantic story and a perfectly coherent and well-authenticated one. If Emily Brontë were proved not to have written 'Wuthering Heights' she would remain an astonishing and distinguished person by virtue of her poems, unless, indeed, we are to conspire to take these from her; but she would share with her sister an extraordinary deception begun for the most flimsy reasons and carried on with incredible success. If Emily Brontë did not write 'Wuthering Heights' we may as well pool the world's literature and say it was written by mankind."

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LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON,
Who for many years maintained a literary *salon* in Boston.

FOSTERING THE LITERARY LIFE

THE elements necessary to the flourishing of the literary salon are supposed not to exist in any abundance in this country, yet it is being said of the late Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton that she "contributed so far as one person may to create the atmosphere in which letters live and flourish." Her home was Boston, and *The Transcript*, looking upon contemporary Boston as living in "the dusk of her departed literary gods," speaks with affection of the woman who "maintained so many years a very good example of a 'salon' such as we read of in the Old World, where the 'intellectuals' may meet and exchange views and news." There was no provincialism in Mrs. Moulton's experience of life, as *The Transcript* shows:

"It was the habit she had of keeping in touch with London and Paris by annual visits of several months during the height of the season in those capitals that enabled her to keep literary folk here acquainted at first hand with the ever-renewed procession of literary lions in the great centers. It was almost an experience of the real thing to get her intimate personal touch upon the individuality and peculiarity of each new star rising on the horizon in European letters. How this poet lived, how that novelist's garden was laid out, how such and such an editor or philosopher conducted himself at table, or what the great portrait painter himself said of his portrait of Lady So-and-So, that everybody was at the moment talking about, all these fresh tidings from the people who are doing things in the literary world really helped the illusion that here in Boston some of us might be in it and of it, too.

"It must not be lost sight of, in considering the merits of a life lived as Mrs. Moulton's was—from girlhood to age—and a graceful and beautiful old age she knew how to make it—that the literary life is quite the exceptional one in this country. It will be of her work, in large part, if more of such lives are lived among us. If there comes to be enough of them so that by touching elbows they make a fraternity strong enough to insist upon some things with publishers and the public, strong enough to uphold certain standards of taste and culture, and above all to create that indefinable medium vaguely termed 'atmosphere' which nevertheless is the very breath of a flourishing literary productiveness in any community—Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton will be looked back to as a founder. She was simply in earnest about literature and the literary life."

Her prime function and public service, it is asserted, was "to make the most of every springing promise of a poet—to make him, or her, feel that there was nothing else so important in the world as the gifts they were working together." But she led a busily productive literary life on her own account as well. At the age of eighteen her first book of poems and sketches was published under the title of "This, That, and the Other." She wrote freely for the leading magazines and for newspapers when newspapers demanded a literary quality in their productions. Poetry, fiction, travel, and children's stories were the *genre* in which she worked. In the notices following her death at Boston on August 10 there is frequent quotation of one of her best-known poems. It is this:

We lay us down to sleep,
  And leave to God the rest;
Whether to wake and weep
  Or wake no more be best.

Why vex our souls with care?
  The grave is cool and low,—
Have we found life so fair
  That we should dread to go?

We've kissed love's sweet, red lips,
  And left them sweet and red:
The rose the wild bee sips
  Blooms on when he is dead.

Some faithful friends we've found;
  But they who love us best,
When we are under ground
  Will laugh on with the rest.

No task have we begun
  But other hands can take,
No work beneath the sun
  For which we need to wake.

Then hold us fast, sweet Death,
  If so it seemeth best
To Him who gave us breath
  That we should go to rest.

We lay us down to sleep;
  Our weary eyes we close;
Whether to wake and weep
  Or wake no more, He knows.

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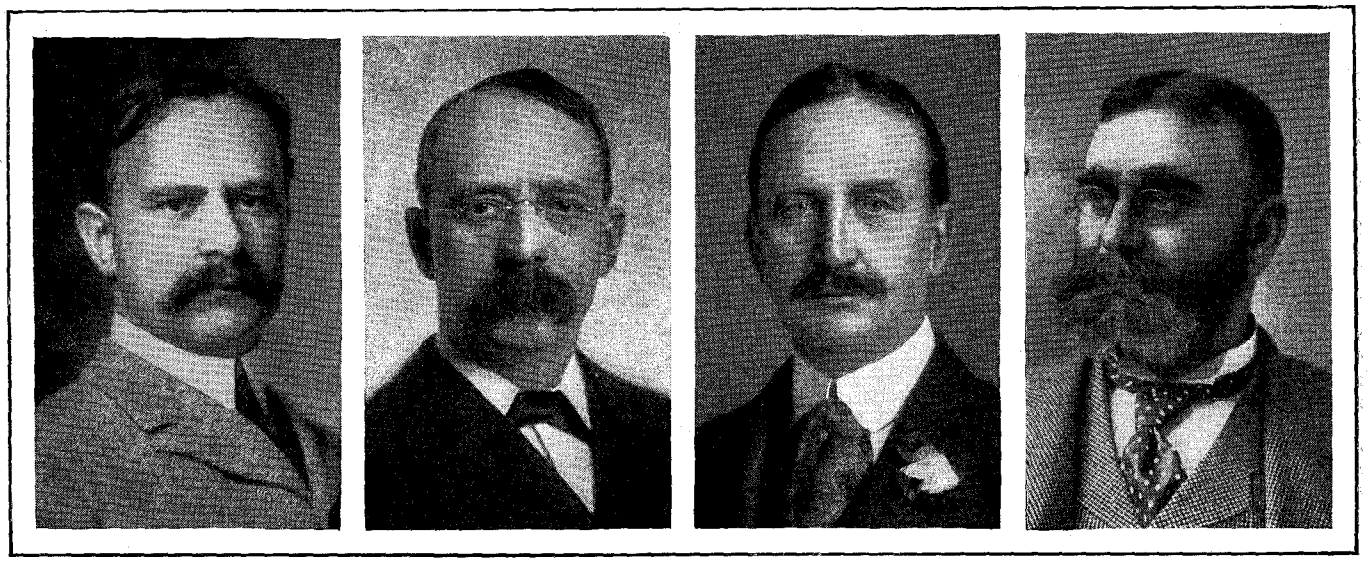

GEORGE GOULD. E. H. HARRIMAN. DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President of the New York Life Insurance Company. JAMES M'CREA, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE CHECK TO ADVANCING PRICES

AFTER several weeks of rising prices in the stock-market, there came in the week of August 10 to 15 a check attended by sharp declines. Altho this was the week of Bryan's notification speech, the declines were not generally attributed to that event. The New York *Times* remarked that, "so far from giving cause for alarm in Wall Street or elsewhere," the speech was "really soothing," while the New York *Sun* (both these papers being hostile to Mr. Bryan) said that "the Street showed as little disposition to attach importance to the Bryan speech of acceptance as it did to the publication of the Taft acceptance speech."

Quite another cause is found by the New York *Evening Post*, which also is supporting Taft. After remarking that the declines "need not have been so very surprizing when the advance is recalled," the writer added:

"Stocks such as Union Pacific, Reading, and St. Paul, which have led in the continuous speculation of the past six weeks, had risen in that period 12 to 16 points, and had done so on predictions of an immediate resumption of business activity which had not materialized. To such a process there is a necessary limit, unless some notable and unexpected event, of a favorable nature, occurs to bring the investing public into the market as a buyer. And that is exactly what had not occurred."

A similar view was taken by *The Financial Chronicle* (August 15), which said, "the sort of reckless advance in values had gotten for the moment entangled in its own audacity, paving the way for the slump." The New York *Herald*, continuing to print its list of railroad and industrial stock prices for the present and for two years ago, shows that, should dividends be paid as now, many stocks are still (August 18) attractive. (See adjoining column for table.)

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CAMPAIGN

Discussing the stock-market in connection with Mr. Bryan's speech, the New York *Evening Post* remarks that the decline in values in the week of August 10 to 15 "ended when the speech was found to be calm and deliberate in tone," prices which had been declining before that event recovering after it. Turning to the future, the writer finds that "the promise is for a different sort of contest from what was apparently foreshadowed eight months ago. The idea then prevalent in the market being that the contest would be marked by violent agitation, by parades of unemployed, by denunciations of wealth in general, by incendiary speeches, and by appeal to every instinct of class prejudice and resentment." If this is in fact to be the character of the campaign, the preliminary signs of it are thus far lacking. Should the case be that the present calm demeanor is to be maintained until the election is over, the writer thinks it "worth while asking how far the expected disturbance of business and finance is likely to materialize." He says:

"Up to the present time, most people have explained the market's indifference to politics as due to its conviction that Mr. Taft would be an easy winner. This is still the belief, but it is likely to be shaken, from time to time, by the incidents of the campaign—in which case the 'political scare' may be heard from. The supposition that financial interests are indifferent as to which candidate wins will hardly commend itself to most observant people; but there is plainly

RAILWAY SHARES.

NAME.	Yearly Dividend, Per cent.	Price, 1906.	Net Income, 1906.	Last Price.	Present Net Income.
*Atchison	5	110½	5.42	87¾	5.70
Atchison pf	5	106	4.72	95	5.27
Baltimore & Ohio	6	125⅛	4.79	94	6.38
Baltimore & Ohio pf	4	99½	4.02	83	4.82
Central of New Jersey	8	239⅝	3.33	198	4.04
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	65⅝	1.52	42¼	2.33
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	7	199⅝	3.51	146⅛	4.79
Chicago & Northwestern	7	240	2.82	160	4.38
Delaware & Hudson	9	234¾	3.83	168½	5.34
Denver & Rio Grande pf	5	91½	5.46	68	7.36
Great Northern pf	7	348	2.06	136¼	5.14
Illinois Central	7	184½	3.79	137	5.11
*Louisville & Nashville	5	156½	3.82	110	4.54
Mo., Kans. & Texas pf	4	76	5.26	64	6.25
*New York Central	5	156¼	3.84	105	4.77
New York, New Haven & Hartford	8	204¾	3.23	140	5.72
New York, Ontario & Western	2	57¼	3.49	42	4.76
Northern Pacific	7	232½	3.02	142⅞	4.90
†Pennsylvania Railroad	6	147½	4.74	124⅛	4.83
P., C., C. & St. Louis	4	87	4.59	75	5.33
Reading	4	164	2.44	124	3.23
Southern Pacific	6	97½	6.16	97⅜	6.13
Southern Pacific pf	7	120½	5.80	118½	5.90
Union Pacific	10	195⅝	5.12	156⅝	6.38
Union Pacific pf	4	99¼	4.03	85⅛	4.70
INDUSTRIAL.					
American Car & Foundry pf	7	105	6.66	102	6.87
American Locomotive pf	7	120¼	5.82	107	6.54
American Smelting & Refining pf	7	130	5.38	107⅛	6.52
American Sugar	7	157	4.46	135	5.18
American Telegraph & Telephone	8	144⅝	5.53	123¾	6.47
American Tobacco pf	6	109	5.50	94	6.39
Central Leather pf	7	107½	6.51	97	7.22
General Electric	8	184	4.34	142	5.64
*International Paper pf	4	90	6.66	58¼	6.87
National Lead Co. pf	7	106¼	6.58	104	6.73
United States Steel	2	50¾	3.98	46	4.34
United States Steel pf	7	113¼	6.17	109	6.42

*Paid 6 per cent. in 1906. †Paid 7 per cent. in 1906.

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manifest, even on Wall Street, a curious apathy which certainly did not prevail in either 1900 or 1896. This is doubtless partly due to the fact that the currency is not now directly involved in the contest, and partly to the fact that even Wall Street has been educated, in the past eight years, to tolerance and often approval of attacks on 'predatory wealth.'

"In those earlier years, the great aggregations of capital were looked upon, from the Stock Exchange, as the guardians and protectors of financial conservatism. The most conspicuous of them are to-day regarded, even in investment centers, as promoters of speculation, disturbers of economic equilibrium, and, in not a few instances, as freebooters, on a large scale, in the preserves of the Stock Exchange itself. In so far as Wall Street has applauded the achievements of President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes in their tussle with Predatory Wealth, it can not grow very acutely alarmed over Mr. Bryan's remarks on the same subject."

The writer next discusses the influence that Bryan's election, or a belief that he will be elected, might have, and says:

"The peculiarity of the remarks at Lincoln, accepting the nomination, was, that they did not touch on the currency, or on the management of the Treasury, or on surrender to labor-union dictation, or on the question of government control of railways. Mr. Bryan has given in the past some samples of his mode of thinking on these problems, and the wheel of circumstances notoriously moves, in our public affairs, that any one of these problems, or all of them at once, might suddenly come to the front, in critical shape, at any moment. This would be the question of gravest doubt in the financial mind, if the market were once to be thoroughly convinced that the result of the election is in doubt."

THE FAITH OF EUROPE IN US

Returning travelers report a decidedly better feeling toward us among European investors than at any time since the panic of last October. Newspapers have already made reports of remarks of this nature made to their reporters by George Gould, and Darwin P. Kingsley. E. H. Harriman, traveling in the West, has also spoke optimistically. Along with these evidences of faith has come to hand an article in *The Statist* (London, June 27) in which it is declared:

"The continued progress of the United States would be much more doubtful did the country not possess unlimited power of expanding its agricultural output. But it is not within sight of the period in which it will not be able enormously to increase its output of foodstuffs. In the West and in the South there are very large districts still awaiting cultivation, and these districts are supplemented by great tracts of land where irrigation is only in its initial stages. Moreover, after the whole country is brought under cultivation by what is known as extensive farming, the resort to intensive farming may enable it to double the production possible under the present system. The agricultural lands of the United States are among the most fertile in the whole world, and yet wheat is produced at the rate of only 15 bushels to the acre. Last year the yield was only 14.6 bushels. This degree of fruitfulness is only one-half that attained in Great Britain.

"The possible increase in the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing wealth of the country is, for all practical purposes, unlimited, and there is every probability that the country will continue to grow in population and in wealth as rapidly, or nearly as rapidly, in proportion as it has in the past. That the volume of its trade will again double, or nearly double, in the next decade, as it has in every decade for over a century, we have no doubt. In brief, the crisis of last year was simply a sudden and dramatic readjustment of conditions which the economic development of the country rendered essential, and which will have lasting and beneficial results."

The writer then discusses the period of probable recovery. He says "signs are accumulating that the great depression of the last few months is becoming less marked, and that before many months pass there will be pronounced recovery," and proceeds further to say:

"A bountiful harvest will do much to bring trade back to its normal volume; and other powerful forces are also working toward greater activity. The expenditures of capital upon new buildings, upon the construction of railways and of railway equipment, upon municipal improvements, and upon the extension and equipment of factories and mills, have been greatly curtailed, and the supply of capital is rapidly overtaking the demand. It is true that the issues of new capital are still considerable, but these are mainly for the purpose of funding the floating debt incurred during the great activity of last year. In a short time the supply of capital will greatly exceed the demand, and difficulty will arise in finding employment for the surplus. An abundant supply of capital *plus* confidence are the greatest of all forces making for trade expansion.

"Again, the reduced consumption of the American people in the last few months has caused great shrinkage in the imports into the country; at the same time, their desire to obtain as much cash as possible has stimulated them to export their produce freely. Hence the balance of trade with other countries has become very favorable to the United States. The balance apparently due to the United States is so large that America will be able to withdraw from Europe a large amount of gold as soon as the state of trade in the States calls for additional currency or for increased bank reserves."

Since the article in *The Statist* was printed, later figures for our imports and exports have been given out from Washington; for both kinds of trade they continue to show heavy declines as compared with the figures for last year. For July this year, it appears that the total of exports was $103,200,219 or a decrease of $25,349,316; the July total is the smallest since August, 1904, when goods valued at only $92,253,881 were shipped abroad. Imports have also declined heavily. The July returns show that $86,406,316 worth were imported, which is a decrease of $38,215,577 compared with July last year. The total of imports for July is not the smallest for the year, however; altho with exports the July total is the smallest. In May of this year our imports were only of a value of $84,042,628.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS THROUGH CANADIAN PORTS

Among the transportation problems that now interest Canada none surpasses that which aims to provide new routes from the Northwest to Montreal and one from the Canadian West by way of Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay and thence to Liverpool. Of the routes to Montreal a writer in the London *Economist* remarks that they raise the question, Will New York or Montreal be the future great summer wheat port of North America? While realizing that "for winter transport Montreal is useless and can not compete with the United States towns," the writer remarks that "for summer shipment it is the obvious port." The reason for this is "its position on the St. Lawrence, which gives it direct water communication with the chain of lakes." The controlling item in the wheat problem is the fact that the freight rate from Buffalo to New York by rail is 5½c. per bushel, while "wheat can be carried from the very interior of the country to Montreal for 5c."

Not only does the Welland Canal now make Montreal the cheaper port to reach, but, when that canal is enlarged, as planned, lake steamers will be able to go direct to Montreal, thus avoiding reloading into smaller boats for the canal, and making it cheaper still. But this canal is not the only scheme Canadians have for bringing Montreal nearer to Winnipeg:

"The Trent Canal, when finished, will connect Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, and so do away with the journey through Lake Erie. There is also the far more ambitious scheme of the Georgian Bay Canal, which will, if carried out, take the traffic straight across from the northern shore of Lake Huron to the Ottawa River and so down to Montreal. At present the work has not advanced beyond a survey of the country. It will practically complete a straight line from Montreal to the western end of Lake Superior, saving the zigzag voyage through three great lakes, and reducing the latter part of the wheat's journey by more than two-thirds. If the scheme succeeds, New York will scarcely be able to compete against Montreal for the handling of the summer wheat traffic."

In *The Quarterly Review* (July) a writer outlines the advantages to Canada of the summer freight route by way of Hudson Bay. More than five hundred miles north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific lies a region with great wheat-growing possibilities. It extends in fact about a thousand miles north of the United States boundary. The writer says of the benefit of the route:

"It is to the Hudson Bay route that the people of the Northwest look with most confidence. Fort Churchill (on Hudson Bay) and Montreal are practically the same distance from Liverpool. If this route is feasible, it would mean that the products of the Northwest would, in their movement to the sea, have their rail journey shortened by a thousand miles, while the ocean portion of the journey to Liverpool would be practically the same as at present. The Dominion Government has decided to open this route by building a railway to Fort Churchill. As a grain center Winnepeg now stands second in North America. It is exceeded only by Minneapolis."

LOSSES IN RAILROAD EARNINGS

A compilation has been made by *The Financial Chronicle* (August 15) of losses

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Timber Bonds

Secured by first mortgage on 9,270 acres of timber land with 70,725,000 feet of merchantable timber, situated within easy reach of a large city. Bonds mature in five annual installments from 1909 to 1913. Value of Company's timber lands is ample to protect this issue and is not to be impaired by cutting during the life of the bonds. Payment of principle and interest guaranteed by stockholders whose net worth is not less than ten times the amount of the issue.

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It is becoming widely recognized that the bonds of Public Utility Corporations operating in large and thriving communities are one of the most desirable forms of investment for business men, professional men and women.

Based upon safety and liberal income return combined, a properly selected Public Utility Bond is one of the most attractive investments in the world.

We shall be glad to send you, free of cost, a copy of our special circular explaining the important features which will be found to always underly a sound issue of Public Utility Bonds.

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Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Bankers

William and Pine Sts., New York

Members New York Stock Exchange

borne by the railroads of the United States for the half year ending June 30. While not complete, it shows "a tremendous falling off," both in the magnitude and in the ratio of the decrease. The reports presented comprise 139 roads or systems and cover an aggregate of over 200,000 miles of road. On this aggregate the shrinkage is gross revenue, as compared with the corresponding six months of 1907, reaches $189,833,646. The writer adds:

"And yet the total is by no means complete. Tho the mileage represented is very large, exceeding, as just said, 202,000 miles, about 28,000 miles of road are not embraced in our table. Making allowance for the mileage unrepresented and for the June loss in the case of the roads which have as yet only reported for five months to May 31, it seems safe to compute the reduction in gross earnings for the entire six months for the whole railroad system of the United States at from 230 to 240 million dollars. That is to say, our railroads had during the six months of 1908 from $230,000,000 to $240,000,000 less to spend than in the corresponding six months of last year. In ratio the falling off for the six months, based on the definitely ascertained results as recorded in our table, reaches nearly 17 per cent. (16.80 per cent.), and in this case the percentage is not likely to be materially changed with the receipt of complete returns.

"As the United States railroad system as a whole sustained such an extraordinary loss in earnings, so the separate roads and systems are distinguished in the same way. The Pennsylvania Railroad has fallen no less than $26,334,900 behind in its gross for the six months, and this covers only the lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburg and Erie. The New York Central system, including the subsidiary and controlled roads, has suffered a decrease of $17,510,067. These two systems stand in a class by themselves for amount of loss, but the decreases are heavy everywhere and reach very large amounts on all the leading systems.

"As for the influences responsible for the adverse results in 1908, the depression in trade—brought about by the legislative and governmental assaults on railroads and other corporations, thus destroying the credit of such corporations and correspondingly curtailing their capital expenditures—has been the chief among them. Unfortunately, the falling off in railroad revenues, by further cutting down the spending power of the roads, acted to intensify and aggravate the business depression and to make it still more pronounced. There have been, however, some other circumstances and influences which have served to accentuate the loss in traffic and in revenues. Thus the grain movement, both as measured by the receipts at the seaboard and the deliveries at the Western primary markets, sustained a very noteworthy reduction."

Diplomatically Expressed.—In time of athletic rivalry no sentiment expresses the thoughts of a Harvard man better than "To h—l with Yale." Dean Briggs, of the faculty, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, veteran clergyman and chaplain of the United States Senate, once went down to Soldiers' Field together at such a time.

"Where are you going, dean?" asked a friend.

"To yell with Hale," answered the smiling Briggs, patriotically and with diplomacy.—*Lippincott's.*

An Inheritance.—Regularity in artificial teeth pleases many, as it did the woman who was talking recently with a friend just in front of a Boston-*Herald* man on a North-Shore train. She was rather good looking and she chattered until her companion said "How well your teeth look." She answered, "Do you like them? I'm so glad. You know, they were mother's."—*Troy Times.*

Welch's Grape Juice

You may be acquainted with Welch's Grape Juice, but do you know of the many ways in which it may be served?

We have two booklets with recipes which will be sent free upon request.

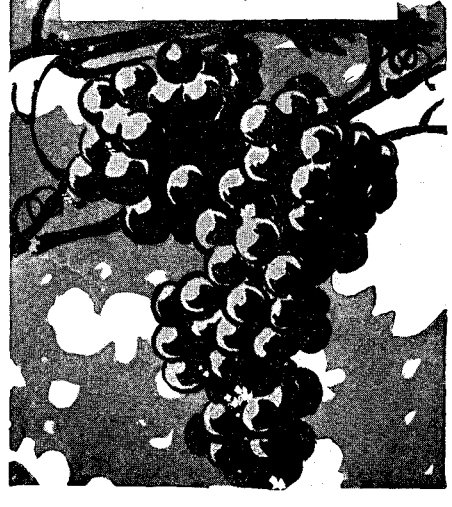
The best one of these recipes and one that makes an ideal refreshment for receptions, parties, table use at home, etc., we call

Unfermented Grape Punch

Take the juice of three lemons and one orange, one pint Welch's Grape Juice, one quart water and one small cup of sugar. If served from a punch bowl, sliced oranges and pineapple may be added. Of course serve cold.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of forty delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice, free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail 10 cents

The Welch Grape Juice Company
Westfield, N. Y.



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YOU'LL like this two-button Varsity; that new idea in pockets—a little slant, with buttoned flap—is very smart.

The Style Book shows others; send six cents

Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes Makers

Chicago Boston New York

CURRENT POETRY

The Refusal.

By William Stanley Braithwaite.

See how the fitful firelight falls
Upon the walls;
And I in the darkened corner here,
So far, so near.
I wonder
How high's the sky, how deep hell's under!

She speaks no word, I wish none said,
Silence is dead.
I watch her dreams move in and out,
A fairy rout.
To fall
Between, would a cry be heard at all?

Ah, me! what doubtful things I think,
Here on the brink
Where my life must leap on yes or no,
Far down below.
A cry,
The four great winds hear rushing by!

"Good-night.—Good-night," she said with grace—
Words commonplace
To a meaning I hoped her lips would take
When my soul spake.
O wonder!
No cry—but how deep down the fall is under!

—*The American Magazine* (Sept.).

The Door.

By Theodosia Garrison.

Between us stands the closed door of your grief,
Oh, my belovèd, is this thing well done?
What part have I with summer and with sun
Since you deny them to your heart's relief?
Was I Life's jester then and nothing more?
Open the door!

Think you I walk with gladness while afar
You sit alone with sorrow? Nay, not so!
There is no tear you shed I do not know,
No wound you feel but I too bear its scar—
May I not stand beside you, then, the less
Wounded by knowledge of your loneliness?

Know this, that I, a watcher in the night,
Would find no word to censure or complain
Could I but see upon your window-pane
The glow of hearth-flame and of candle-light.
So might I turn, who now may only wait
Knowing you sit in darkness—desolate.

Oh, my belovèd, is this thing well done?
Is Love the veriest servant of your years
Unworthy to be comrade of your tears?
Was mirth alone the bond that made us one?
Then to the clown if Love be king no more—
Open the door!

—*The Metropolitan Magazine* (August).

PERSONAL

The Silent Man Who Does Things.—Frank H. Hitchcock, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, has the enviable reputation of a man who has succeeded in everything he has undertaken, without any "pull" and with an entire lack of self-advertising. He is a born organizer, with a perfect genius for systematization. To quote from the New York *World's* Washington correspondence:

You can trace Hitchcock's steps for the past fifteen or sixteen years in the public service by monuments of achievement, by tasks accomplished, by the tithes he has laid at the altar of Do Something, who is the only really great joss whom we as Americans as a nation worship. You can dig from the public

ALUMINOID

IT'S OPEN SEASON

On this fast flying game

THEY are so speedy that you must aim two or three days ahead. Write your name and ours on a postal card, pull the trigger and Uncle Sam will retrieve the birds.

What will these free samples do? They will write faster, wear longer and give you more satisfaction than any pen you ever had. They are made of fine, firm, smooth, springy metal that can't corrode or rust or catch or splutter.

They are headed your way!

Shoot Quick

A. L. SALOMON & CO.

347 Broadway, New York

CANNON BALL PEN

THERE are always two sides to a question, but there is just one periodical where you can learn

ALL the FACTS
ALL the ISSUES
ALL the NEWS

OF

ALL THE PARTIES

in the Present Campaign

The Literary Digest

A Wonderful Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during Spring and Summer.

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records—where so many millions of good stories are embalmed and sepulchered so the pesky newspaper men can't get at them—plenty about Hitchcock the worker. But the bare details are as dry as dust, unless you have the luck to stumble over some of the fifty-odd monographs and reports on all sorts of subjects connected with the activities of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce and Labor, of which he is the author.

Hitchcock wields one of those pens they always hook up with a newspaper writer after he is dead—a facile pen. He can make a report on the most recondite subject under the Washington sky look like three and a half feet of classic. Those who have worked with him say that Hitchcock is the original one-man, cabinet-filing system, and that it would take a trainload of cases to hold all the useful information on a hundred and one topics that are packed away in his head. His memory is marvelous. He never forgets a face or a name.

About the only important things he ever does forget are to eat and sleep and to stop work when the whistle blows. Hitchcock just naturally would lie down and pass away of grief if he belonged to a labor-union and had to live up to the eight-hour rule. That statistical, vertical filing-cabinet head of his is covered on the upper half of the outside with sleek, yellow hair, which is wofully disappointing. For it ought to be gray, or white, and scanty, instead of thick, like the hair of a typical nerve-ridden, overpowered, and undervitalized American who keeps going with forced draft until some day grim death jumps out at him quick and says "Boo!" like that.

He is destined, unless he is hit by an automobile or falls off a high building, to be one of those healthy patriarchs who at 87 whoop it over a golf-course like a steer in a cornfield and take Welsh rarebits and musty ale to bed with them nightly. Hitchcock probably will be just such another old man as Supreme Court Justice Harlan, who, by the way, caused Hitchcock to become a lawyer by the advice he gave him and the interest he took in the young Harvard graduate back in 1891.

Hitchcock is just 40. He parts his hair in the middle, which is a terrific jolt to the theory of the scornful that a man who parts his hair in the middle also has to bisect his brain so that he'll have enough to moisten both sides of his skull. There isn't a bump on his cranium that would evoke more than a mild sniff of interest from a self-respecting phrenologist. The reason is that he has an extraordinarily

FRIENDLY TIP

Restored Hope and Confidence.

After several years of indigestion and its attendant evil influence on the mind, it is not very surprising that one finally loses faith in things generally.

A N. Y. woman writes an interesting letter. She says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of peritonitis which left me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from nervousness, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous but I felt starved all the time. I had plenty of food but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help, I got discouraged, stopped medicine and did not care much whether I lived or died.

"One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts, stop drinking coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friends I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my system, hope sprang up in my heart and slowly but surely I got better. I could sleep very well, the constant craving for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of peritonitis.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and Postum." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

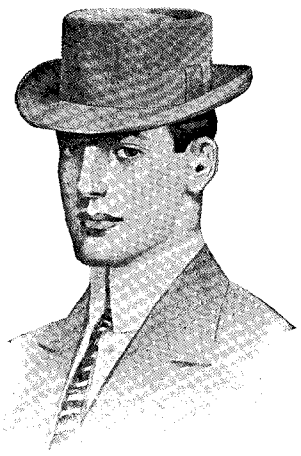
Hats With Character

There are two kinds of character to be considered in hat buying—character that is represented by the individuality of style that suits the hat to the man, and character that is made by the quality of materials and workmanship that go into the hat.

Hawes, von Gal HATS

represent the highest development of every essential requisite to hat character—a unity of style, materials and workmanship, that at once raises them to the pinnacle of hat superiority.

The new **Hawes, von Gal** styles for Fall and Winter display character in every line. Now on sale by leading dealers everywhere. Prices, $3, $4 and $5.



If not at your local dealer's write for our new Fall and Winter Style Book "G." We will fill your order direct from the factory if you will indicate style wanted and give your hat size, your height, weight and waist measurement. Add 25c to cover cost of expressage.

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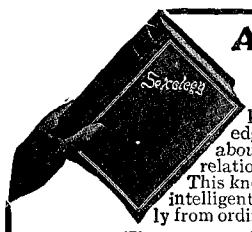

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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
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SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

could ever attempt to describe its delights."

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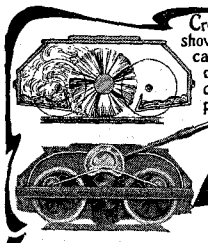

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Can only be understood and appreciated by those who use it. If you have but one carpet or rug in your home, it will pay you abundantly to have a Bissell Sweeper.

Here are a few of the reasons why: It will clean and brighten your carpets and rugs as no corn broom possibly can. It will add many years to their life, as the brush of the sweeper lifts the dirt and fine grit out of the rug or carpet and disposes of it in the pans, without the slightest injury; whereas the corn broom simply scatters the dust, injuring the carpets and rugs at the same time.

Would you use a coarse whisk broom to brush a delicate fabric of silk or satin? We are confident you would not. Then, why use a harsh corn broom for sweeping fine carpets or rugs?

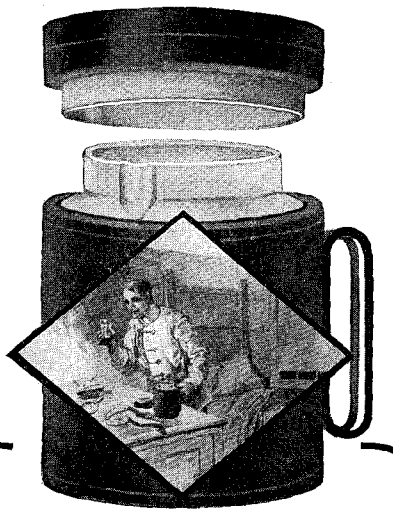
Over 9,000,000 women throughout the world are using the Bissell, a pretty good testimonial of its merit. Just think of sweeping without dust, without noise, no stooping, no back-breaking effort, just comfort.

And, finally, think of the economy in dollars and cents. A Bissell "Cyco" Bearing Sweeper will last longer than fifty corn brooms.

For sale by all the best trade. Prices from $2.50 to $6.50. Ask for free booklet.

Buy now of your dealer, send us the purchase slip *within one week* from date of purchase, and receive a good quality leather card case FREE, with no printing on it.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.
Dept. 38A, Grand Rapids, Mich.
(Largest and only exclusive carpet sweeper makers in the world.)



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Smaller size—enough for 20 shines—10c. Go to your dealer—if he can't supply, clip out this whole ad as a certificate and we will supply you direct with

Eagle Brand Shoe Cream

Best for black or russet shoes—will not change original color of tan, russet or brown—a pure oil dressing—gives a quick, lasting, waterproof shine. Has a delicate odor, and won't rub off on hands or garments. Comes in glass jar.

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Use "Nova"—Best Cleaner for White or any Shade Canvas Shoes.

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One burner will give as much light as ten ordinary oil lamps; six 16 candle power electric bulbs—six 16 candle power gas jets or 5 acetylene gas jets. Costs 2 cts. per week. Produces a pure, white, steady, safe light. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

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feeds the skin and cellular tissues, giving a complexion of child-like purity; banishes redness, roughness, tan and sunburn, quickly heals chapped hands, face and lips. Its purifying and emollient properties make the skin exquisitely soft, smooth, white, and in its natural healthy condition. A fragrant, enjoyable toilet necessity of felicitous combination, appearance and quality, giving pleasing results and rare satisfaction. Ask for it, and take no substitute. There is nothing "just as good." Artistic booklet and generous sized sample bottle free by mail. Address

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SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY, U.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

well-balanced head from the standpoint of those who specialize in top-pieces. All the bumps are on the inside, and they're cogged, ball-bearing, double-meshed, and self-oiling.

The general effect of Hitchcock, bow on, is like unto that of the business end of a canal-boat, and about as bluff and square. His is the kind of forehead that somehow reminds you of a stone wall projecting hitherward, pushed by a forty-five mogul engine. His eyes are gray, which is a good sign, because almost every man or woman who makes more of a dent in the world than a baked apple dropt on a marble-topped table has either light blue or gray eyes. His mouth is somehow a wee bit suggestive of repression of worth-while thoughts that might come out clothed in words if that slight pucker that weds the upper and the nether lips closely in the center were allowed to relax.

Spreading out from a neck that is a sturdy, granite-like column in miniature are a pair of capable shoulders that require no accentuation by padded coats to be formidable. They are a heritage from school and early college days when he was a crack athlete, ball-player, tennis sharp, and all the strenuous rest of it. The health of body he stored up then stands him in stead now and enables him to support without demoralizing fatigue long stretches of toil. He shut down on athletics in college. He couldn't spare the time. . . . . .

He is a bachelor. Men like him as well as women do. He avoids society, altho all the great houses in Washington are open to him. If he has one hobby, aside from work, it is ornithology. He loves birds and bird life. Only a few days ago, while stepping quickly across Lafayette Park in response to a hurry-up call for an important conference at the White House, he was seen to waste—yes, ah, actually waste—seven minutes in halting to watch three or four blackbirds gobbling up worms from the shower-drenched turf.

The Redoubtable Castro.—Thanks to the picturesque character who has seated himself in her Presidential chair, the little South-American Republic of Venezuela is occupying a disproportionate share of the world's attention. Castro presents a curious mixture of self-importance and braggadocio, with a keen eye for personal advantage, rare political shrewdness, and an unusual amount of real physical courage. Mr. Allen Farman, who has just returned from the Venezuelan coast, tells the following tales of "The General," in the New York *Press:*

The General cherishes an unquenchable affection for a certain brand of English ale. The dock laborers in La Guayra went on a strike, ships were unable to discharge cargoes, trade was at a standstill. Castro was appealed to. He replied: "I am no despot! I am President of a Republic of Freemen, and nothing could induce me to interfere with the god-given right of noble citizens who elected me, to strike if they see fit." A few days passed, and the Presidential stock of ale was getting low. A Royal-Mail steamer was due the next day with a consignment for the General's cellars, and this message was telephoned from the palace to the port warden at La Guayra: "Have every dock laborer at work by noon; any man who refuses to go to work, shoot him." The strike was ended and the ale was landed.

The Kaiser sent a war-ship on a tour of politeness among the Central- and South-American republics. The Admiral was ordered to stop off wherever there was a two-cent President and offer him Willie's love. All went as merry as a marriage-bell until the Admiral struck Venezuela. Castro was not to be seen. He has a habit of disappearing for days at a time in congenial feminine company, tanking up. The Kaiser's representative hung around the palace for six hours and let loose some vigorous German remarks. Finally Castro loomed up. The Admiral

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ventured to express his annoyance. "Nobody asked you to come!" exclaimed Castro; "I dont want to see you anyhow, and I don't give a damn for your greetings. Get!" And the Admiral got.

Castro controls the rubber industry, the salt trade, the rum business, and other commercial interests. I am told that by almost every mail steamer he sends a hundred thousand dollars or so to be placed to his private account in England or France; I know that I assisted the purser to shift two soap-boxes filled with gold bricks into the ship's safe, and was told that they belonged to Castro. He is not laying up treasure in heaven to any great extent, but is sending it to Europe, where, he figures, it will do him some good. They say in La Guayra that steam is kept up in Gould's old yacht night and day, so that it may be ready in case THE GENERAL is obliged to make a sudden sneak. Contrariwise, the captain assured me that the boilers are so old and rotten they are afraid to shift her from her moorings. At any rate, I saw the steam coming from the smoke-stack all the time we lay alongside.

People who know tell me that it is only Castro's sublime nerve that keeps him in power. He knows there are 50,000 people in Venezuela who would like to assassinate him, and 2,000 or 3,000 who really owe it to their own self-respect to put him out of the way. Yet, on Bolivar Day, when all Caracas is in disguise and there is all the freedom of a Spanish carnival, Castro rides among the masked throng in full uniform and unguarded. It would be the simplest thing in the world for one of the maskers to take a pot shot at him and get away with it; and it is pretty certain that if he was once good and dead measures for apprehending the assassin would show a thoroughly Spanish atmosphere of "manana."

But it is not in human nature to shoot down in cold blood a man who is not afraid. Even tho one may not approve his methods, one can not help admiring the absolute courage of the man. The only thing I am afraid of is he will overplay his game; he will want to ship just one more consignment of gold to the other side, and some crazy man will drop him. I have heard his fortune estimated at anywhere from $20,000,000 to $70,000,000—and some even put it in pounds sterling. But you can't believe all you hear in the tropics. Enough of it is true, however, to make our neighbor, THE GENERAL, a mighty interesting person.

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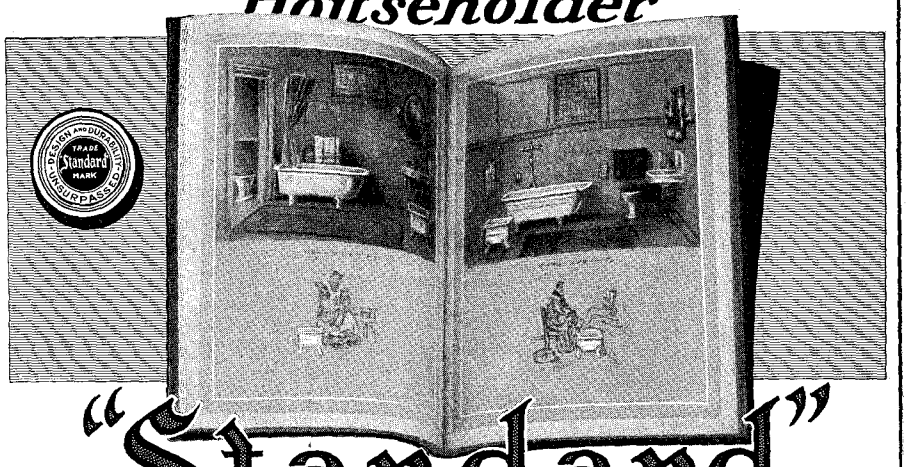

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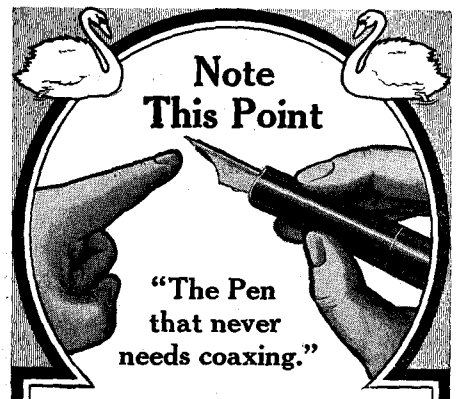

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The King of the Matabeles.—In an article in the Philadelphia *Press*, Frank G. Carpenter tells of the wonderful advance in civilization made in South Africa in the last fifteen years. The old capital of Lobengula is now a modern city with broad streets, electric lights, clubs, libraries, banks, churches, and newspapers. The Government House now occupies the site of the Kraal of the savage King, and in the grounds is the very tree under which he sat upon his biscuit-box throne and gave forth his decrees of life and death. We read further:

There are many men here who knew Lobengula. He was enormous. He stood six feet tall and weighed about 300 pounds. He was so fat that when he squatted on his biscuit-box his flesh hung down in folds over his hips, and when he walked his elephantine frame rolled from side to side. He had bulging, bloodshot eyes, thick lips, and was the personification of cruelty. Stanley describes him as one of the bloodthirstiest of African kings, and Frank Thompson, of Natal, who negotiated the mining rights of Mashonaland of him for $500 a month, gives an incident of how he treated a native warrior who had drunk some of his beer. It was at the time of a great dance, and Lobengula's women were bringing the beer to him. This man snatched a gourd and took a sip. The offense was reported to the King, and the criminal was dragged before him. As he stood there Lobengula looked at him and said:

"You drank the King's beer. That nose of yours is guilty. It smelled the beer. Let it be cut off." And with that the executioner cut off the man's nose.

The King then said: "Those eyes of yours saw the beer. They are a temptation to you. They are guilty. They should be put out!" And with that the executioner did the gouging.

"You have now heard with your ears that it is not allowed to drink the King's beer. Your ears are of no good to you, and they shall be cut off." After this the man was beaten within an inch of his life, and he dragged himself away and died.

I understand that Lobengula was fond of beer. He was accustomed to make his white visitors drink with him, and every one who called was expected to take three cans of beer and to eat three plates of grilled beef. The cans each held a gallon and they were served between the plates. The King would not drink champagne, and he gave all that was presented to him to his wives, of whom he had a large number.

Lobengula was supposed to own all the country. He had vast herds of cattle. He had control of the mines, and every one was subject to him. After his death the natives surrendered, and since then they have been comparatively quiet, except for the revolt of 1896, which was caused by the witch doctors. Lobengula himself claimed to be a witch doctor. He said he could make rain, and he did this by cooking a kind of devil's broth of crocodile liver, snake-skins, frog toes, and hippopotamus fat. As the steam of this compound went up he petitioned the gods to open the clouds, and the rain was supposed to fall.

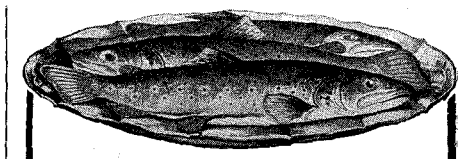
John Randolph as a Protector of Nature.—Many stories have been told of the various idiosyncrasies of that brilliant and eccentric statesman, John Randolph of Roanoke. *The Youth's Companion* quotes from Powhatan Bouldin's "Home Reminiscences" a story which shows his peculiar veneration for growing things. The incident is related as follows by a friend of Randolph's nephew:

When I was a boy I visited at Roanoke. The house was completely environed by trees and underwood, and seemed to be in a dense virgin forest. Mr. Randolph would not permit even a switch to be cut near the house.

Without being aware of this, one day I committed a serious trespass. My friend Tudor and I were roving about, when I, perceiving a straight young hickory about an inch thick, felled it.

Tudor said his uncle would be very angry, so I immediately went and informed him what I had ignorantly done, and exprest my regret.

Mr. Randolph took the stick and looked pensively



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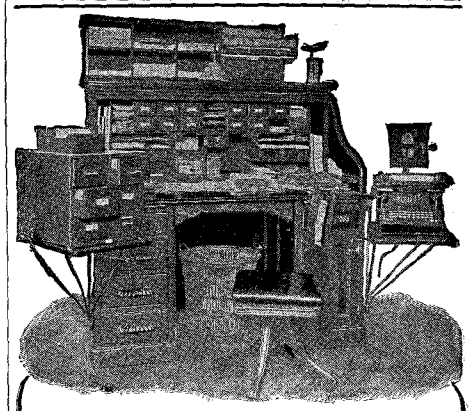

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at it as if commiserating its fate. Then, gazing at me, he said:

"I would not have had this done for fifty Spanish-milled dollars!"

I had seventy-five cents and had entertained some idea of offering it, but when I heard about the fifty dollars I was afraid of insulting him by such meager compensation.

"Did you want this for a cane?" asked Mr. Randolph.

"No, sir."

"No, you are not old enough to need a cane. Did you want it for any particular purpose?"

"No, sir. I only saw that it was a pretty stick and thought I'd cut it."

"We can be justified in taking animal life only to furnish food or to remove a hurtful object. We cannot be justified in taking even vegetable life without some useful object in view. Now, God Almighty planted this thing, and you have killed it without any adequate object. It would have grown into a large nut tree and furnished food for many squirrels. I hope and believe you will never do so again."

"Never, sir, never!" I cried.

He put the stick into a corner, and I escaped to Tudor. It was some time before I could cut a switch or fishing-rod without feeling I was doing some sort of violence to the vegetable kingdom.

Stuart's Last Battle.—At a reunion in Richmond an old Confederate cavalryman was asked what was his most thrilling memory of the Civil War. The New York *Sun* gives his reply as follows:

It was near the beginning of what historians now call the Wilderness campaign. I was with Jeb Stuart, General Fitz Lee's division, Wickham's brigade, and Phil Sheridan's troops were hanging on us like a pack of hungry wolves, nipping us at every turn.

We had been marching and fighting pretty steadily for more than two weeks, with little rest. We left Hanover Junction about one o'clock one night and reached Yellow Tavern before ten o'clock the next morning. We hadn't more than halted at the tavern when up came Sheridan to drive us out.

It was a tough struggle, a hand-to-hand fight, and we fell back from the tavern, but held our position on the telegraph road leading to Richmond. I was with the battery on the extreme left wing, and it was about two o'clock in the afternoon when orders came for the whole division, excepting the First Virginia, to dismount, but hold our positions.

It seemed good, after so many hours in the saddle, to stretch out on the ground and take a smoke. There was just one pipeful among that whole battery, and the boy who owned it passed it down the line, and each man took his turn puffing at it.

It wasn't long before some fellow wished for a drink of water. You know how it is when one man wishes for water, the whole company begins to die of thirst; so Jack Saunders and I took a bunch of canteens and started over the hill to a spring he had seen that morning during our scrimmage with the Yanks.

I was on my hands and knees over the spring when I heard Saunders's grunt of surprize. He was staring through the trees.

There, only a few hundred yards away, was a considerable body of cavalry. Making sure that it was our right wing, I wondered to see them mounted and in ranks. Just then the voice of an officer rang out:

"Cavalry! Attention! Draw saber!"

The entire line moved forward at a quick walk, and as the officer wheeled his horse, I saw his face. It was Custer!

The situation came to Saunders and me like a flash. We threw down the canteens and started back to the battery on a dead run.

"Trot!" Custer's voice rang out again. The next instant he shouted, "Charge!"

With wild cheers, his cavalry dashed forward in a sweeping gallop, attacking our entire left wing at the same time. We saw our battery taken, our line broken, and our men running like sheep.

Saunders and I had but one thought, to join our fleeing company. As we reached the telegraph road, above the din of battle I heard Jeb Stuart's voice. There he was, making a stand with a handful of men

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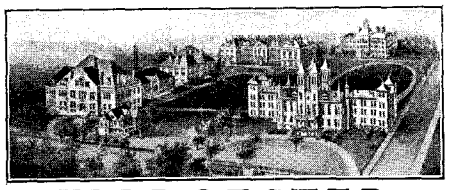

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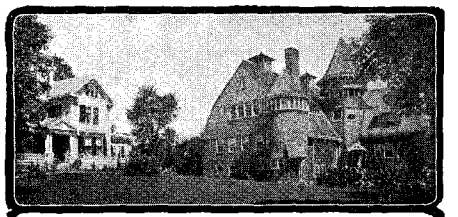

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around him. Thank God, I had sense enough left to join them!

It seemed but a moment before Custer's troops were coming back as fast as they had gone forward. They had met the First Virginia. We greeted them with the rebel yell and our last round.

Jeb Stuart cheered us on, ah, how he cheered us! I gave them my last shot, and was following with my weapon clubbed, when I saw a man, who had been dismounted and was running out, turn as he passed our rally and fire his pistol.

Jeb Stuart swayed in his saddle. It was only for a moment, then his voice rang out, cheering his struggling troops.

The enemy rallied just across the road, and fired a volley into the little band gathered around Jeb Stuart. His horse sprang forward with a scream of agony, and sank down on its knees. As we lifted the general off, the young officer who was helping me exclaimed:

"General, you are wounded! Your clothes are soaked with blood! You must leave the field, sir!"

"No," General Stuart answered, "I will not leave until victory is assured. Get me another horse."

When I returned with the horse, he was seated with his back against a tree, and when he tried to get up, weakened by loss of blood, he sank back again.

"Go!" he commanded us. "I am done for. Fitz Lee needs every man. I order you to go."

"We can not obey that order, general," the young officer told him, and I'll never forget the look that came over his face when he faced the general. "We must carry you to a place of safety, however the battle goes."

"It must not go against us," Stuart replied, and the thought seemed to put fresh vigor inhis body. "You must put me on my horse and keep me there. My men must not know that I am wounded."

We lifted him on his horse, and mounting our own, we held him in his saddle. When the tide of battle turned, supported between us, he made a last effort to rally his fleeing troops.

"Go back, men!" he cried. "Go back, men! Go back and do your duty!"

We felt him sway in the saddle. The young officer turned our horses' heads to the rear, and we carried our fainting general from the field still holding him upright in the saddle.

That was Stuart's last battle and Custer's most brilliant charge.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Mr. Green's Waterloo.—Mr. Green had been paying four dollars a week for board; his appetite constantly increased. Finally his landlady saw that she must either sell out and quit or raise her boarder's rate. One day, after watching him feverishly devouring plateful after plateful, she plucked up courage, and said:

"Mr. Green, I shall *have* to raise your board to five dollars."

Mr. Green looked up with a start, then in a tone of consternation he said:

"Oh, Mrs. Small, *don't*. It's as much as I can do now to eat four dollars' worth."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Pedestrian Training.—KIND LADY—"My poor man, how did you ever accustom yourself to such long walks?"

FRAYED FAGIN—"Please, mum, I used to own an automobile."—*Chicago News.*

Aunt Mahaly's Expedient.—"These stockings are so full of holes that they are worthless, Aunt Mahaly," said a lady to an old colored woman with a large family, who was a pensioner of her family.

"No'm, dey ain't," replied Aunt Mahaly, calmly appropriating them. "Ra'stus en' Verbena got such black laigs dat de holes won't show, nohow, en' dem chilluns what got yaller meat kin wear two pairs at de same time; en, you knows, Mis' Jo, dat de holes in all dem stockings' ain't gwine hit de same places."—*Youth's Companion.*

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Shrewdly Answered.

"The plural then of 'wife' is what?"
The teacher asked. Said Bess,
A most precocious little tot:
"It's bigamy, I guess."

—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Budding Philologist.—Bobbie, aged five, saw a cow grazing in his mother's flower-garden, and shouted, "Scat! scat!"

The cow didn't seem to be much intimidated, and calmly ate on. Three-year-old Mary, dancing with excitement, exclaimed:

"Tell him to 'scow,' Wobbie, tell him to 'scow'!"—*The Delineator.*

According to History.—A woman in a Western city, who belongs to a community called the "Sisters of St. John the Baptist," not long ago spent a month in a backwoods district.

Shortly after her arrival she went to the local post-office and inquired if any letters had come for Sister Bernardine. The rural postmaster looked bewildered.

"Sister *who?*" he asked, incredulously.

"Sister Bernardine," repeated the lady, "a sister of St. John the Baptist."

"I think not," he answered, dubiously. Then, after some reflection, he added:

"Say, ain't he been dead pretty near a hundred years now?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Spirited Repartee.—In making a sharp turn, the rear end of a street-car struck an express-wagon laden with jugs of whisky. Nearly all the jugs were precipitated to the pavement, with the natural disastrous result. The driver of the wagon alighted, and, pointing to the pile of demolished earthenware, said to a bystander, "That's hell, ain't it?"

The spectator, who happened to be a minister, replied, "Well, my friend, I don't know that I would say that, but it's at least the abode of departed spirits."—*Lippincott's.*

Glad He Stopped Praying.—Little Bob, who for some months had invariably ended his evening prayer with "Please send me a baby brother," announced to his mother that he was tired of praying for what he did not get, and that he did not believe God had any more little boys to send.

Not long afterward he was carried into his mother's room very early in the morning to see twin boys who had arrived during the night. Bob looked at the two babies critically, and then remarked, "It's a good thing I stopped praying, or there'd been three of them."—*The Delineator.*

In Leap Year.—After a brief two-weeks' acquaintance he invited her to go to the ball-game with him.

"There's Jarvis! He's a good one. He's a pitcher for your life. And that's Johnson, over there. He's going to be our best man in a few weeks."

"Oh, Walter! He'll do, all right," she lisped hurriedly, "but it is so sudden, dear."—*Town Topics.*

Still Faithful.—CAPTAIN—"What's all this about? I thought you were a Christian Scientist."

SEASICK PASSENGER—"So I am. I've just been giving my dinner absent treatment."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Instruction in Table Manners.—FARMER BARKER—"I want to get a present to take back to my wife on the farm."

ELEGANT CLERK—"How would she like a pie knife?"

FARMER BARKER—"Good land, young man! Ain't you never been told you mustn't eat pie with no knife?"—*New York Times.*

Safe at Last.—PAT—"I hear your woife is sick, Moike."

MIKE—"She is thot."

PAT—"Is it dangerous she is?"

MIKE—"Divil a bit. She's too weak to be dangerous any more!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

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HER SUITOR—"Oh, that's all right. I sha'n't be home very much, you know!"—*London Opinion.*

Wanted To Be Remembered.—The lawyer was drawing up Enpeck's will. "I hereby bequeath all my property to my wife," dictated Enpeck. "Got that down?" "Yes," answered the attorney. "On condition," continued Enpeck, "that she marries within a year." "But why that condition?" asked the man of law. "Because," answered the meek and lowly testator, "I want somebody to be sorry that I died."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Rides in Rush Hours.—"Would you give up your seat to a woman in a car?"

"How do I know? Never had a seat yet myself."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The Only Time.—JOHNNY—"Pa, when is the freedom of the city given to a man?"

PA—"When his wife goes to the country for the summer."—*New York Sun.*

One on the Jury.—When Ella Van Dross, a young colored girl, was tried before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions on the charge that, when Joseph Kayatt, a white man from Yonkers, asked her in the hall of 249 Second avenue whether the Joneses lived on the floor above, she stealthily removed a pocket-book containing $10 from his pocket, the jury deliberated only a few minutes and then returned with their verdict.

The girl, much disturbed, was led to the bar. The foreman rose. "We find the defendant not guilty," he said. As the late prisoner was turning to leave court Judge Rosalsky called out:

"One moment, Ella. Be careful not to let any suspicion fall on you, whether you are innocent this time or not."

"Oh, Judge," said the girl, "Ah nevah done it befoh, an' fo' de Lord Ah nevah will again."

The jury looked amazed.

"That's one on you, gentlemen," remarked the judge, and all the court-room laughed.—*New York Times.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 18.—It is announced at The Hague that the United States has informed Holland that any action except occupation of territory will be satisfactory regarding Venezuela.

August 19.—The battle-ship fleet arrives at Sydney, N. S. W.

August 20.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies passes the Kongo annexation treaty.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

August 14.—Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist and hymn-writer, dies at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Race riots break out in Springfield, Ill., necessitating the calling out of the State militia.

August 17.—The army air-ship board decides that Baldwin's dirigible balloon has met all conditions.

August 18.—Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans retires at the age of sixty-two.

August 19.—Harvard University announces that on October 1 it will open a graduate school of business administration.

August 20.—Two of the Springfield mob-leaders are indicted on charges of murder and riot.

POLITICAL.

August 18.—J. S. Sherman is officially notified of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency at his home in Utica, N. Y.

Chairman Mack agrees to have a member of the American Federation o Labor head of the Democratic Labor Bureau.

August 19.—John A. Johnson is unanimously renominated for Governor of Minnesota, in spite of his repeated refusals.

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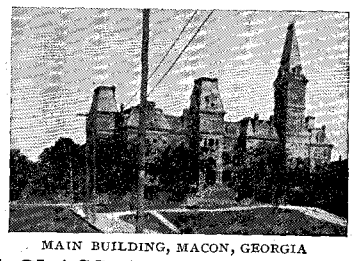

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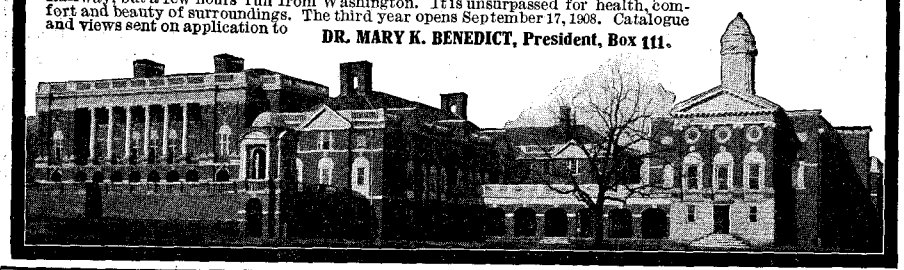

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"A. R. C.," Summerhill, Pa.—A "dead language" is a language no longer in use unless as a classic, as Latin.

"F. C. M.," Sheboygan, Wis.—Either of the prepositions *to* or *for* may be used in the sentence you cite, but the meaning differs according to which is used. "We went *to* a picnic" implies that the persons who went attended a picnic given by some one else; whereas, "We went *for* a picnic" suggests that the picnic was given by the persons who carried it out.

"L. H. D.," Boston, Mass.—The term "apparel" has an archaic sense, meaning "things provided for special use: arrangements or furnishings, especially for a ship or house; outfit, equipment." This sense of the word, however, is seldom used in this country. Various words are used to describe what we speak of as household furnishings. The term "upholstery" is the most fitting to designate the textile furnishings of an apartment as well as the springs, stuffing, covering, and trimmings of chairs and sofas, etc. This term, however, does not include household linen, which is known collectively as "napery."

"W. A. P.," Lincoln, Va.—"Kindly give the significance of *R. S. V. P.* when affixt to an invitation. Also its origin."

The letters *R. S. V. P.* stand for the French words "Répondez, s'il vous plait," which, translated into English, mean "Answer, if you please."

"B. & B. Mfg. Co.," Cleveland, O.—"Kindly tell us whether 'has' is properly used in the following sentence: 'Your letter of July 29th has been received and the contents of the same *has* been noted.'"

As in the sentence you cite the word "contents" is used in the plural and suggests that more than one thing in the letter has been noted, the plural verb "have" should be used instead of the singular "has."

"G. G. W.," Cleveland, O.—"Please give me the meaning of the title of Omar Khayyam's poem 'The Rubaiyat'; also the pronunciation."

"Rubaiyat" is the plural of the Persian word "rubai," which means an epigram. The suffix *yat* denotes the plural number—a collection of epigrams. It is pronounced ru'bai-yat—*u* as in rule, *ai*, as in aisle.

"O. F.," New York.—"Which is proper, 'between you and me' or 'between you and I'?"

The preposition "between" governs the objective case; "me" is the objective case of I; therefore, "between you and me" is correct.

"T. E. S.," Hazleton, Pa.—"(1) Please give the correct pronunciation of *khaki*. (2) Which is the correct form, Charles Evans Hughes or Chas. Evans Hughes? Should the name Charles be written in full when the name Evans is written in full, or may it be abbreviated?"

(1) "Khaki" is pronounced ka'ki, *a* as in arm and *i* as in machine. (2) The name "Charles" may be abbreviated or written in full at any time. We know of no rule governing the subject of your inquiry.

"H. O. T.," Sautell, Cal.—"Is there any authority in the English language for such a word as 'alright'?"

The word, once in use, has long been obsolete. Nowadays the form "all right" is the only one recognized as correct.

"T. F. C.," Boston, Mass.—"C. says to *modify* is to make *any change* in a thing. K. maintains that to *modify* means to *make less, not more*, change or to change the general character of a thing. Who is right? What is the prime meaning of the word 'modify'?"

"To modify" means to make somewhat different; change *more or less* in character, properties, form, or application; vary. C. is right.

"H. E. W.," San Jose, Cal.—"In letter-writing is it proper to address an unmarried woman as 'My dear Madam'?"

It is perfectly proper, but if the lady addrest is a formal acquaintance or unknown she may be addrest as "Madam" or "Dear Madam," for informal address "Madam" is used in writing to both married and unmarried women.

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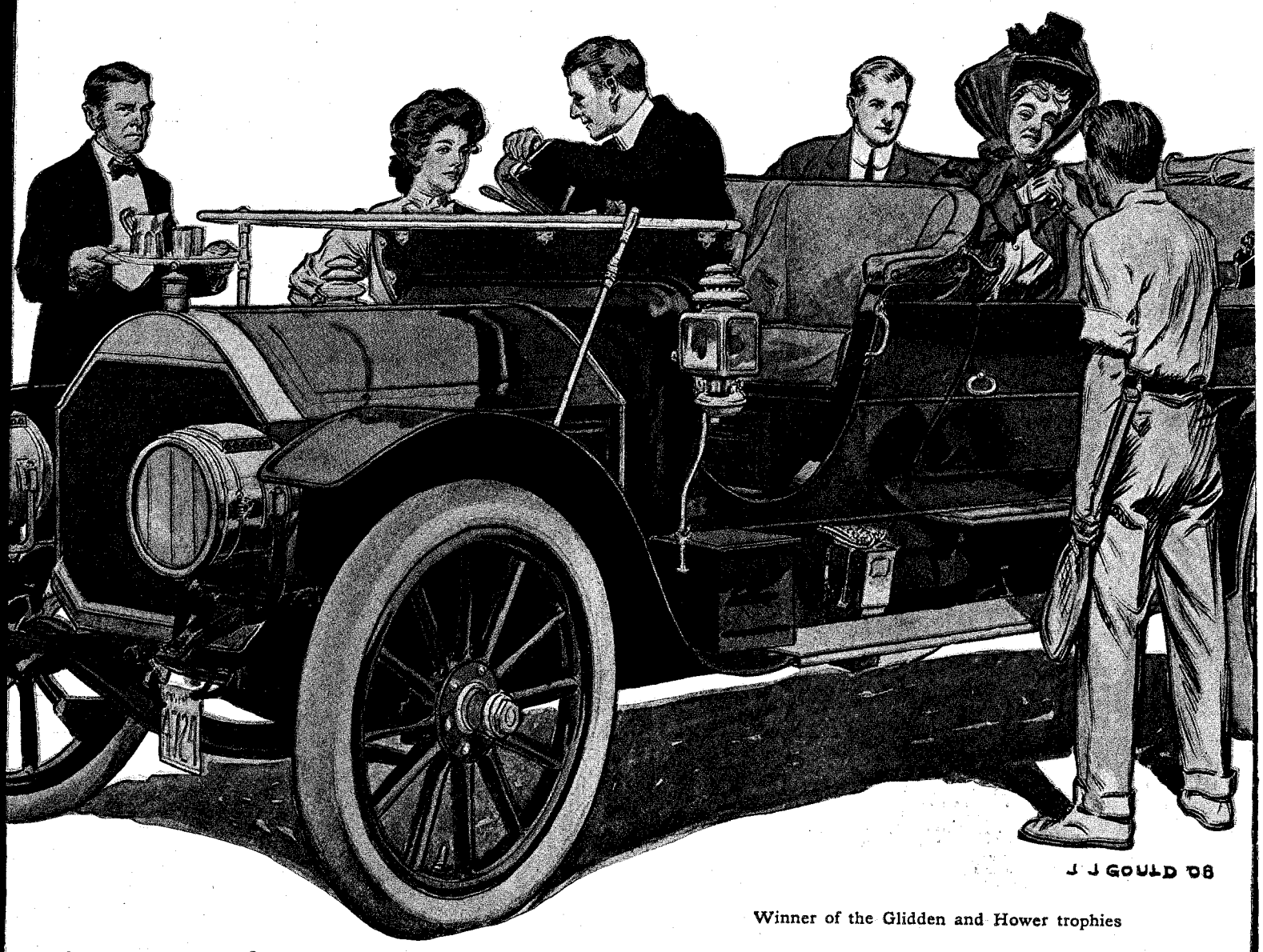

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